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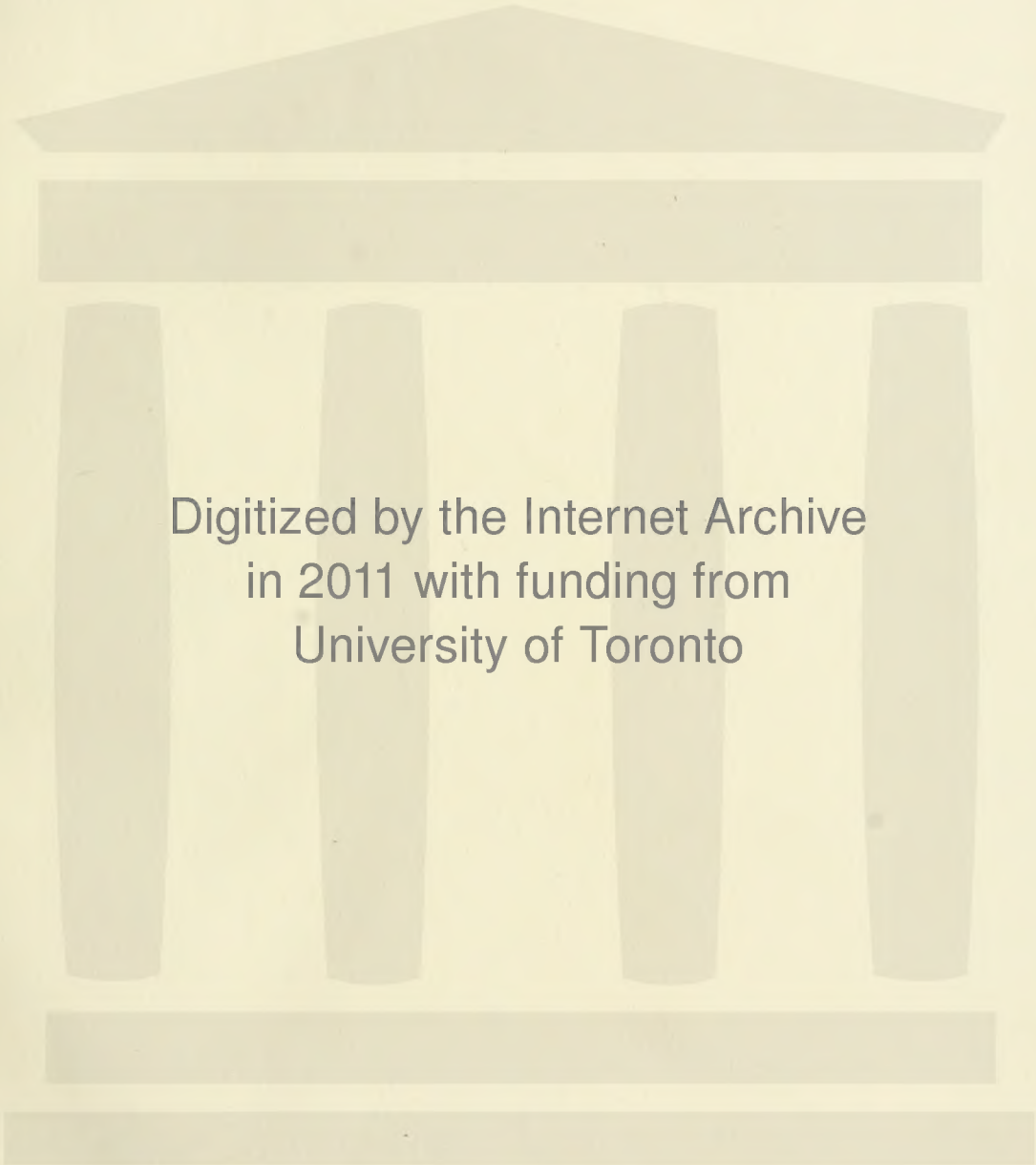

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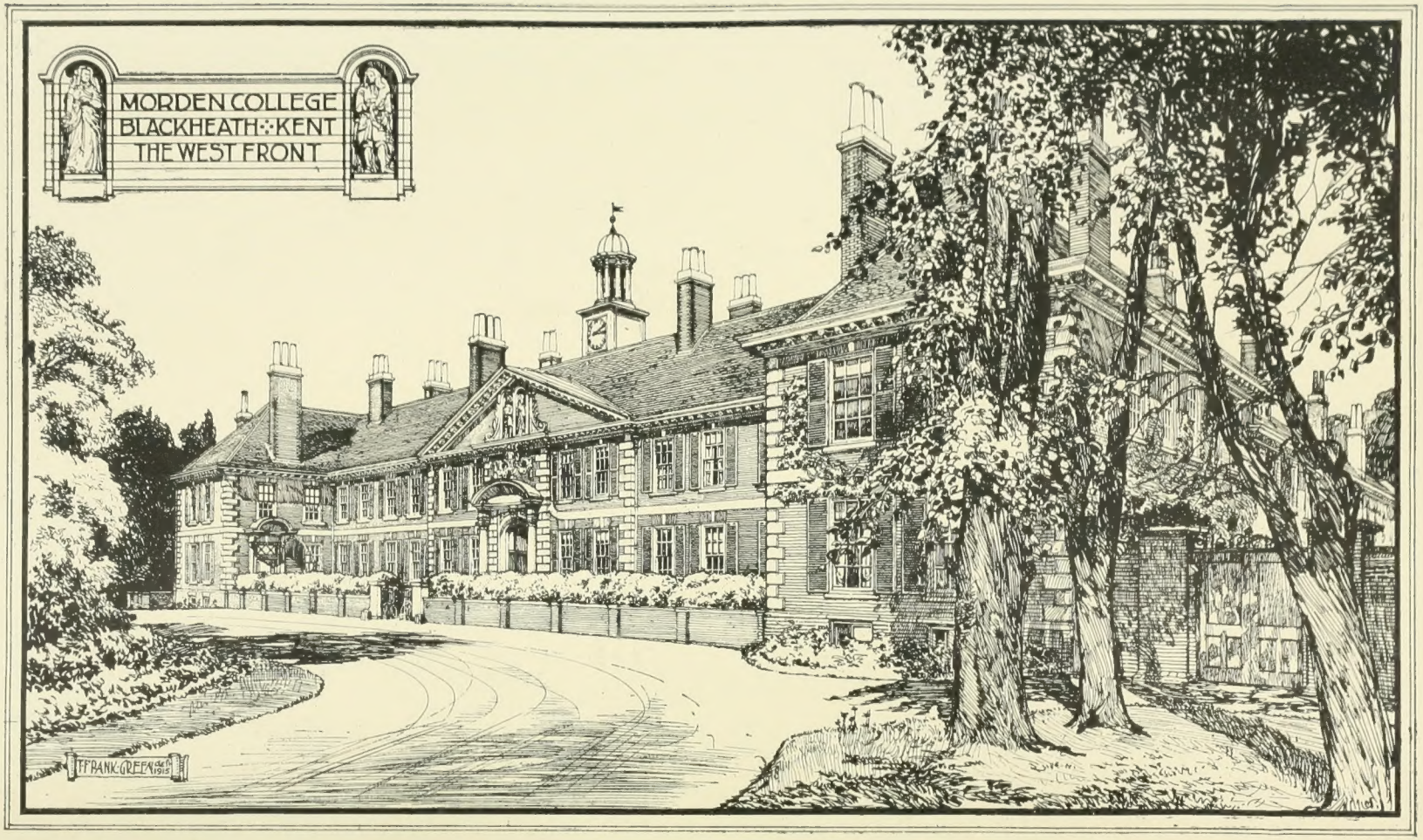
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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

WITH the issue of the present volume, the Committee resumes its series of monographs on individual buildings within the area of Greater London ; a series which has been interrupted, since the publication of "Crosby Place" in 1908, by the more insistent claims of the parish volumes.

It is, however, the intention of the Committee, when sufficient funds are forthcoming, to produce one or more of these monographs side by side with the annual* parish "Register," and the growing support of the public gives good ground for hoping that this ideal may be realised in the near future.

My survey of Morden College was made some considerable time ago, and the work has been ready for publication, and, indeed, promised to the Committee's subscribers, for several years. The interval has, however, been usefully employed in adding to the historical information concerning the Foundation and in supplementing the pictorial records. I had hoped also to enlarge the scope of the work by the addition of some historical notes upon the properties with which the College is endowed, and further to investigate the records of the Turkey and East India Companies from which the Trustees were, until comparatively recently, chosen. A more detailed biography of the Founder and some historical details of his adjoining residential estate, "Wricklemarsh," were also planned for inclusion with a view to providing a more exhaustive account than is here presented to the reader. Substantial progress had, in fact, been made in this direction but the pressure of professional duties has set a limit to my researches, and the increased cost of book production, at the present moment, has made it very necessary to compress the text within a moderate compass. In this connection I must record my grateful thanks to Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, the Acting Secretary of the Committee, without whose expert assistance and ungrudging expenditure of time it would have been impossible to achieve the condensation, selection, and consequent re-writing necessary to eliminate matter strictly extraneous to the history of the College itself. The drawings and other illustrations, with the essential records of the College, as here set forth, will, however, be found to be complete in themselves and to carry out the Committee's aim of providing an authentic survey of the building and its fittings.

The work of compilation and research has been further lightened by the

* *The co-operation of the London County Council, which has been so valuable an aid to the Committee in the issue of the parish volumes, is unfortunately withdrawn this year, owing to the War. The seventh volume of the "Survey of London" is therefore postponed.*

cordial help of many friends, and I would acknowledge my debt to those members of the Survey Committee who have taken photographs (and whose names appear in the list of illustrations), and also to my brother, Mr. Percy Green, for those which bear his name. My thanks are due to Mr. Percy E. Lain, who materially assisted by measuring a considerable part of the interior work in the chapel, as will be seen from the plates to which his name is appended. The College authorities and officials have always been very willing to assist the Committee in every way, and I must especially mention the present treasurer, Mr. Charles F. Monckton, who has kindly placed at my disposal such records which it has been requisite to examine, has furnished information on vital points connected with the Charity, and has further been good enough to read through the proofs of this work.

Dr. Henry Lansdell, the chaplain at the date of my first acquaintance with the College, has ever since evinced the liveliest interest in this proposed publication and has continually provided me with useful material and references. His work upon the Foundation (entitled "Princess Ælfrida's Charity"), which has been published since my manuscript was first written, has also proved an invaluable check upon information obtained from other sources, and has given me much that is new, which I have acknowledged in the text. Amongst others who have been good enough to assist me to material which has proved useful I would mention the Rev. Packenham West, Vicar of Edwardstone, Suffolk, who has given me extracts from his parish records in connection with Lady Morden's family; Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon poursuivant, who has assisted my researches at the College of Arms; Sir Walter Prideaux, clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company, who has kindly sought for information in the Company's archives; Mr. W. Foster, C.I.E., of the India Office, whose knowledge of the records of the East India Company has been freely placed at my service; and also Mr. Sydney F. Eden, who has contributed a detailed note on the glass in the east window of the chapel.

Mr. George Clinch has checked and augmented the bibliography, which forms an important feature of these volumes, and my thanks are tendered to him for this. Various members of the College, the librarian, Mr. Collyer; the late clerk, Mr. Soyer, and the present clerk have also in varying degrees contributed to the final result which is now presented to subscribers in the hope that it will convey to them some of the pleasure and profit which its preparation has given to the author.

T. FRANK GREEN.

I. INTRODUCTION.

THE buildings of Morden College are justly famous for their beauty, and in the history of collegiate architecture the position which they occupy is one of no little importance. This position can be best defined by comparing the College with other examples and by briefly stating the development of this particular type of building.

The quadrangular plan, always a favourite one with mediæval builders, was early adopted as the most comely as well as convenient arrangement where a number of people were to reside together on a communal basis. The monastic cloister is the most striking historical illustration of this, and so widespread were the colonies of monks and so important their establishments that they exercised a profound influence on the secular building of their time. There is a reason, however, connected with another aspect of the life of the monastery, on account of which the courtyard plan was not at first adopted for the hospital or almshouse: for the monastic infirmary, designed to receive the sick and invalided, though sometimes attached to a small cloister of its own, as at Westminster, was usually arranged on the plan of a large aisled hall or dormitory, having a chapel at the east end. In this way it resembled the plan of a church, the chapel occupying the position of the chancel and the beds or cubicles the aisles. The first hospitals, being generally for infirm and bedridden patients, were therefore modelled on the infirmary plan, and several examples remain to the present day, notably the Hospital of St. Mary at Chichester.

A little later, when charitable institutions began to take the form of an endowment to provide the aged as well as the infirm with permanent lodging and maintenance, the grouping of separate dwellings around a quadrangle found favour, an arrangement adopted by the Carthusian order of monks, and to be found also in such foundations as the Vicars' Close at Wells. The quadrangle, with its own gatehouse, was self-contained, and within its four ranges of building included the common rooms, such as chapel, hall and kitchen, for the use of all the inmates. The almshouse being planned on a collegiate or semi-monastic basis, with a master, chaplain and brethren, found such an enclosure exactly suited to its purpose, since it made for protection and shelter, facilitated discipline and control, and promoted friendship and community of interest. The covered walk or cloister, which could easily be arranged against the walls within the courtyard, provided easy communication and added to the comfort and convenience of the almsmen.

One of the earliest of the mediæval almshouses of this type is to be seen at Ewelme, founded by Chaucer's granddaughter Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, in 1436. It adjoins the parish church, an aisle of which

is allotted to it in place of a separate chapel. Not many years later the ancient Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester, was reconstituted by Cardinal Beaufort as the "Hospital or Almshouse of Noble Poverty," and its fine Norman church was linked to a new spacious quadrangle of dwellings for 35 almsmen (1445). At times the size of the building scarcely permitted of its extension round the four sides of a court; it became thus merely a group of cottages, such as the almshouse near Burford Church, founded in 1457, and this arrangement, occurring in later years with increasing frequency, may be considered as composed of various fragments of the courtyard plan.

Buildings of the infirmary type continued to be built in the 15th century, but with the Reformation they gave way finally to the quadrangle. A number of interesting examples date from the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and in them can be studied many variations in the grouping of the common-rooms, the chapel, and the living-rooms. Leicester's Hospital, Warwick (1571), the almshouses at Cobham and the Whitgift Hospital, Croydon (both 1597), the three hospitals built by the Earl of Northampton at Clun, Castle Rising, and Greenwich (1613–14), Coningsby Hospital, Hereford (1614), Sackville College, East Grinstead, and Abbott's Hospital, Guildford (both 1619), are among the more important. Jesus Hospital, Bray, and Penrose Almshouses, Barnstaple (1672), are two fine examples at the beginning of Charles I.'s reign. In one way or another, they all show a tendency to retain the old mediæval character, although in their detail, and to a certain extent in their general grouping, they conform to the new canons of the Renaissance.

In the period known as the later Renaissance, following the Commonwealth, architecture assumed under Sir Christopher Wren's guidance a more rigidly classical character. Almshouses formed of grouped buildings, or an assemblage of dwellings in one block, became more frequent, but the quadrangular tradition persisted. Chelsea Hospital, the largest of these works carried out by Wren, consists in the main of an open or three-sided court, and Trinity Hospital, Mile End—the subject of the London Survey Committee's first monograph, and a building also ascribed to Wren—encloses a court, the front of which has an elaborate screen wall, and the further side is occupied by a detached chapel.

The closed quadrangle is, however, represented by several beautiful buildings, including Bromley College, Kent (1666), Trinity Hospital, Deptford (1670, now destroyed), Morden College, Blackheath (1695), and Collins' Almshouses, Nottingham (1709). The relationship between Bromley College and Morden College is a close one. Sir John Morden became a trustee of the former in 1693, and in the very year when he started building his own foundation he became

treasurer at Bromley. The two plans are very much alike. In each the quadrangle is surrounded by a covered walk, separately roofed at Bromley, but beneath the upper story at Blackheath. In each the front elevation has projecting wings, in conformity with the taste of the day, and these wings contain the treasurer's and chaplain's rooms. Each building faces west, and the chapel stands opposite to the principal entrance and projects eastwards, this projection, at Bromley, being now surrounded by the buildings of a second and later quadrangle. The two designs differ in detail, for a space of about 30 years separates their erection, and Morden College had the advantage of Wren's skill in its inception. They are both, however, valuable witnesses to the essential beauty of the quadrangular almshouse and of the fitness of this type of plan for the special requirements of a sheltered home for the aged and the feeble. Morden College lacks the beautiful stone entrance archway of Bromley, but its courtyard is without rival in its restful proportions and the beauty of its architectural design.

W. H. G.

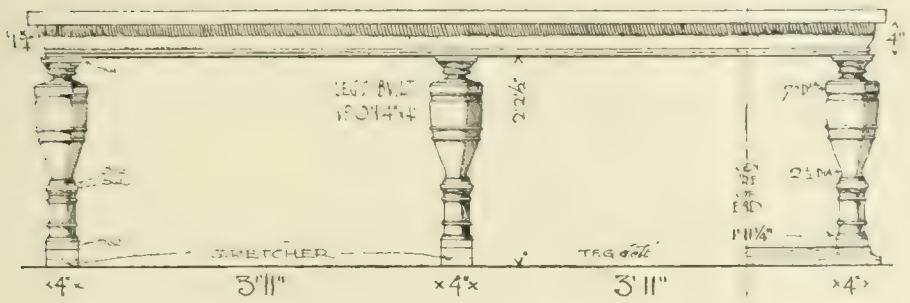


TABLE FROM THE COLLEGE HALL.

II.—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

Plan

THE plan consists of a quadrangle, about 100 feet by 80 feet, around which, on the ground floor, runs a covered walk beneath the upper rooms, which are supported by a fine colonnade. The axial lines correspond with the points of the compass, the main entrance being on the west, and the chapel, with its vestibule, immediately opposite on the east side. The setting-out of the plan is excellent, architecturally, and is well worthy of study. The projections are the legitimate expression of the requirements of the plan, and the positions of the chaplain's and treasurer's houses are well contrived to give them their requisite importance on the main front as well as to provide them with access to the quadrangle behind. The accommodation for the clerk and another official, both of whom are allotted more space than the members, is provided at the side of the vestibules and in the rooms over them.

The kitchens and the recreation room, again, project from the main line of the building, while their passages, which originally led to gardens (*see* Kyp's view, Plate 27), occupy an extra space equivalent to that given, at the western ends of the north and south ranges, to the chaplain and treasurer. The servants' quarters are above the kitchens, and over the recreation room was housed until quite recently the nursing staff (for sick and infirm members), now occupying rooms in the north-west portion of the treasurer's house. The treasurer has for some time now vacated his quarters in the College and they have been converted into an infirmary.

Elevations

The main front towards the west is a symmetrical composition in brick, of two storeys in height above the basement, the central portion of which stands recessed between the two wings, and marks the position of the quadrangle behind. The projections at either end, enclosing the treasurer's and chaplain's houses respectively, have their angles quoined in stone, as have also the projections which mark the entrance and the suites of rooms on either side of the vestibule. The latter lead up to the main pediment, at roof level, which with its niches emphasizes the central part of the composition. Above, and set between the twin parallel roofs which cover the main building, is

Bell

a clock turret, re-modelled in 1755* (Plate 5), with a bell inscribed:—

1699. SIR JOHN MORDEN.

Upon this bell the hours are struck.

* *The original turret can be seen in Kyp's view* (*Plate* 27).

On the west front the ground and first floor windows—sashes with broad frames, key-blocks, and louvred shutters—are separated by a flat stone string-course, and the eaves are marked by a bold wooden cornice furnished with carved modillions, which give place to plain square blocks on the return fronts of the wings. The cornice on the remaining outer fronts, which are lower than the western block, is formed of a plain plaster cove, moulded below, and finished above with a fascia and gutter.

The entrance

The central arched doorway is flanked by broad rusticated piers, in front of which are stone columns with Doric capitals, carrying sections of entablature and a segmental pediment. The oak doors are well moulded and have a postern for occasional use. Above the pediment of the doorway, and beneath the main cornice and central pediment of the building, is a cartouche with the arms of Morden quartering Brand, supported on the sides by swags of fruit and flower, beneath two small circular openings. In a double niche within the main pediment are statues of Sir John and Lady Morden, which date from some period subsequent to May 1717, when Lady Morden signed her will, leaving money "for setting up Sir John Morden's and my own effigies in the stone over the entering door into the College in case the same shall not be done during my lifetime."* The niches are flanked by scrolls ornamented with branches of palm, which appear to be of later character than the building.

Side doors

The two wings are treated in a precisely similar way to the central block, and have hipped roofs. On these return elevations, facing one another, are entrance doors, now disused, having arched hoods carried on carved console brackets. They are of excellent design and workmanship. A dwarf wall encloses a narrow parterre between the wings, and although the brickwork appears more modern than the rest of the work, it is evident, if we may trust Kyp's view (Plate 27), that such a wall formed part of Wren's original design.

The quadrangle

The quadrangle is entered through a vestibule, lined with the delightfully broad and reposeful panelling of the period, and here the real beauty of the design reveals itself, displayed most naturally in this inner theatre of the college life. Absolutely symmetrical, the courtyard has a colonnaded piazza surrounding it, the central bays on each side being marked by piers that carry pediments at cornice level. The main wall of the building above is carried by stone columns of the Doric order, raised on high bases, which support timber bressummers, masked by a complete entablature. A triglyph occurs in the frieze, over each column,

* *Defoe, in his "Tour thro' the whole Island of Great Britain," writes: "There is erected over Gate, since Sir John's death, his statue in stone, set up by his Lady, and since her Death, her own is set up near it, by the Trustees."*

and a carved truss or bracket over each pier. The piers have moulded capitals beneath the entablature, and are panelled, but on the first floor they are marked by simple stone pilasters up to the eaves, which is furnished with a moulded and blocked cornice. The windows on the upper floor are similar to those on the west front.

From the stone-paved piazza, the suites of rooms for the members are entered by two-panelled doors, with moulded frames, and in the East walk is the vestibule which leads to the chapel. This, as befitting its purpose, is of richer detail than the opposite one through which the quadrangle is approached. The proportions of the building surrounding the courtyard give it great beauty, and the whole design is obviously the work of an artist, presenting an effect which is scholarly and at the same time full of picturesque interest. The four little central pediments, breaking the long line of cornice just where required, prevent a wearisome uniformity, the pediments being again varied by their alternate curved and straight outlines, and forming a contrast with the walls and roofs by their white-boarded surface. The difference in height at the eaves and the consequent ramp of the cornice towards the western range are due to the greater height given to this, the most important part of the buildings.

Sundial

Upon one of the chimneys is a sundial facing the quadrangle, set up by the trustees in 1725 "for keeping the clock right which often goes wrong." It forms an elaborate little tablet, with a curved voluted cornice, side scrolls, and brackets below, and bears, in addition to the date of the foundation (1695), the motto SIC UMBRA SIC VITA over a sun in splendour, from which the metal gnomon springs. The sundial is of stone, painted and gilt (Plates 11 and 40).

In the centre of the quadrangle is a fluted Doric column in iron, from the top of which are scrolls carrying lanterns, designed originally for oil lamps but now converted for gas. A vase finial surmounts the column (Plate 40).

North and south of the flagged pathway which traverses the quadrangle from the main entrance door to the chapel vestibule are shallow wells from which the old fire engine (Plate 48), made about 1751, used to draw its supply.* These are now used as fountains and the fire engine is relegated to a small shelter in the rear of the chapel.

Chapel vestibule

The chapel vestibule is panelled and provided with oak benches with turned baluster legs ; the cornice of the panelling and the spandrels of the archway from the cloister walk are elaborately carved. On the left are two doorways, the first opening on to the gallery stairs and the second

* *In the General Register of the College, compiled by Treasurer Smith, is the following entry :—*" 1751, *Richard Chiswell, Esq., a Trustee, for fire engine and buckets, and making two basins in the quadrangle—*£100."

to a cupboard. The chapel is entered by an elliptically arched doorway with charmingly wrought cherubs' heads in the spandrels and key block, and an enriched cornice and arch-mould. The folding doors are each of three panels, and are hung to side panelling divided in a similar way, the central panel of each being filled with carved and pierced floral ornament. The tympanum beneath the arch and over the doors is a plain moulded panel. The whole vestibule and its doors present a very charming example of the effective joinery and carving of the time.

Chapel

The chapel itself is a rectangular room, measuring 42 ft. by 20 ft., and is lighted by three windows on each side, and a semi-circular-headed window at the east end. The sill of this was formerly lower, but has been raised above the reredos, the old jambs being still visible below the roof behind the east wall. The plaster ceiling is in the form of a continuous segmental vault, relieved by plain sunk panels. The reredos is of richly carved oak, the central portion rising to a height of 18 feet and partly hiding the window. It is formed of two circular-headed panels enclosed in carved bolection mouldings, set side by side and inscribed with the commandments. Above the panels is a cleft pediment enclosing an elaborate shield with the royal arms (Stuart) surmounted by a crown, and supported by festoons of carved fruit and flower. The spandrels above the panels bear cherubs' heads. On each side of the central portion of the reredos is another panel enclosed by a similarly carved moulding and surmounted by a curved pediment, inscribed respectively with the Lord's Prayer and the Creed. Above the pediments are shields surrounded by bunches of carved fruit, which continue in festoons. The shield on the north side bears the arms of Morden and that on the south those of Brand. The altar rails are of carved and twisted balusters supporting an enriched rail. The communion table is contemporary with the chapel, being of oak with twisted baluster legs, carved and moulded rail, inlaid top, and curved stretchers below.

On each side of the chapel are box pews of oak with doors of two raised panels. The walls are wainscotted as high as the sills of the windows, and on the south side is a fine pulpit and sounding board. The pulpit is hexagonal in plan with carved cornice and base mouldings, with a curving soffit terminating in an hexagonal pillar. The panels on the sides are inlaid and have bold bolection mouldings, the central one having a carved frame and bearing the monograms of Sir John and Lady Morden. The sounding board is also hexagonal, with richly carved cornice and inlaid soffit, and is carried by two carved console brackets fixed to a panelled back. The stair has turned newels and balusters.

At the west end of the chapel is a gallery with panelled front supported by square pilasters, with panels filled with carving. The centre of the gallery was brought forward, in 1905, on brackets to accommodate the new organ.

The east window is filled with fragments of painted glass presented by the Hon. J. T. Leslie-Melville, one of the trustees, in 1850, the record of the gift being inscribed on a panel in the vestibule.*

Burials The burials in the vault beneath the east end of the chapel numbered, according to the General Register, ten. It records them as follows, commencing from the north:—

Sir John Morden, d. 6 September 1708. Aged 85.
Lady Morden, d. 26 June 1721. Aged 83.
John Bennett, Treasurer, d. 25 April 1782. Aged 66.
Mrs. Mary Lucas (*née* Bennett), d. 31 March 1786. Aged 60.
Mary Smith, wife of the Treasurer, d. 5 June 1835. Aged 50.
Henry William Smith, Treasurer, d. 8 November 1872. Aged 85.
Rev. John Watson, Chaplain, d. 30 November 1818.
Alexander Bennett, Treasurer, d. 19 October 1819.
Mrs. Bathshua Bennett, d. 18 May 1854. Aged 57.
Joseph Brand, Treasurer (much decayed, inscription illegible).

Memorials There are memorial tablets on the walls to the following:—

North wall :—
Dionysia, wife of the Rev. William Marsh. 1858.
Rev^{d}. William Marsh. 1842.
Mary, wife of Henry Smith. 1835.
Rev^{d}. William Marsh, Jr. 1862.

South wall :—
Rev^{d}. William Collett. 1865.
Henry William Smith. 1872.

In another grave beneath the chapel was buried Thomas Brand, brother of Lady Morden, and Mary his wife, in whose memory their son, Nathaniel Brand (treasurer of the College), cut the following inscription on a floor slab of dark marble:—

Sub hoc marmore depositæ sunt reliquæ
THOMÆ BRAND, Ar.
Fratris Sussannæ Uxoris Johannis Morden Bart
qui hanc capellam et collegium
Jam pro animarum salute quam pro
Corporum sustentatione mercatorum condidit
atque etiam
MARIÆ BRAND conjugis charissimæ

* *The glass may have been fitted, at one time, in a mediæval window, as portions retain the arched and cusped outlines of the old lights. The three small figures and fragments of inscriptions and heraldic glass are described in a note on pages* 24–5.

Obierunt
THOMAS 13° Aprilis
anno { ætatis 75
connubii 47
salutis 1719
MARIA 13° die Junii
anno { ætatis 75
Christi 1724
Nemo ante obitum felix

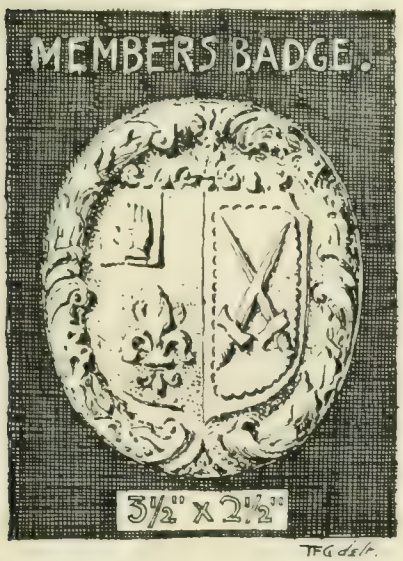
On the east wall of the chapel are two hatchments, bearing the arms of Morden and Brand, on a shield and a lozenge respectively.

Communion plate

The communion plate is of silver-gilt* and contains the following pieces:—

1. Flagon; height 10 ins. (with cover 11½ ins.), the arms of Morden and Brand inscribed on the cover within scrollwork, and on the side IHS with emblems of the Passion within rays of light. Date mark 1701–2; maker's mark R.O.
2. Chalice; height 8⅝ ins., inscribed with same arms and hall marks.
3. Paten with foot; diam. 7 1/16 ins., inscribed with arms on upper surface, and IHS beneath, all as on the flagon with same hall marks.
4. Alms dish; diam. 8½ ins., engraved with the arms of Morden and Brand on a lozenge within scrollwork. Date mark 1710–11; maker's mark B.

Besides its plate the College possesses eight of the silver badges formerly worn by the members, one of which adorns the binding of the "General Register." These measure 2½ ins. by 3½ ins., with hooks for attachment to the gown, and consist of an oval cartouche, wreathed with foliage, and bearing the arms of Morden and Brand in fairly bold relief.



In a glass case attached to the pulpit stairs are the "Remains of a banner used at the funereal obsequies of Sir John Morden," as recorded on an inscription on the case.

The eastern external elevation of the College, from the centre of which the chapel projects, presents no marked architectural features. The sash-windows are spaced in pairs, and the eaves are marked by the plaster cove, which has been described on the north and south fronts,

* *The plate was "guilded" in* 1718 *at a cost of* £14 4*s.* 5*d.*

and which returns along the side walls of the chapel. The east end of the chapel is, however, treated as a gable, and against it is a low modern building with a lapped roof and a low gable in the centre. This contains a vestry, heating chamber, and a covered store shed in which is preserved the old fire engine.

Modern additions

Of the modern additions to the College, the largest block is that at the north-east angle, while smaller extensions have been built to the south-east. The former comprises the Kelsall Library, the dining hall, and the billiard room. The dining hall is approached by a passage from the east walk of the quadrangle, and over the entrance to the passage is a stone framed in oak bearing the following inscription:—

An Anagram & *Acroſtic* in *Memory* of the *Hono*[ble]
S[r] IOHN MORDEN of WRICKLEMARCH in *y*[e] County
of KENT Baronet, The Founder of this Bleſsed Worke
of Charity for *D*ecayed *M*erchants *A*n° *Dom̃i* *1695*
The *A*nagram is I HONOR MEND

I I CANNOT GIVE A FAIRER CHARACTER
O OF HIM THEN WHAT HIS ACTIONS DO INFER
H HOW BRIGHT AN ASPECT HATH THIS CHARITY
N NOTHING CAN SHINE WITH GREATER ORIENCY
M MOST STRIVE TO RIVAL HEAV'N IN *Power* & BE
O ON TERMS OF *Grandeur* LIKE THE DEITIE
R REGARDLES OF THOSE BEAMES OF MAJESTIE
D DO FROM TRUE GOODNESS SPRING *To Glory tend*
E *Exceeding Alms* WIL FORTH ITS ODOURS SEND
N NONE BUT THE GOOD CAN SAY *I Honor mend.*

This stone is said to have been dug up in a field near the College.

In the modern dining-room are hung three portraits—of Queen Anne, Sir John and Lady Morden. The painter of the first is not known, but the two others are by Lely, and these are reproduced on Plates 24 and 25. There are also two water-colour drawings of the College, one of which is the work of J. C. Buckler, and is dated October 1849. Hanging on the same wall is a print from the former of the drawings, and a lithograph by Frederick Calvert. The dining-room also contains a large framed piece of tapestry which formerly hung on the west wall of the chapel. It measures some 18 by 10 feet, and represents a landscape with figures, stated by Treasurer Smith to represent David returning from the slaughter of the Philistines, and to have been worked by Lady Morden. Over the fireplace are preserved some of the trophies used at the funeral of Sir John Morden, including the helm, gauntlets, sword, and spurs.

Kelsall Library

East of the dining-hall, and forming part of the same block of buildings, is the Kelsall Library, which was designed by Philip Hardwicke, and

opened on December 16, 1861. It was erected to house the collection of books, drawings, and engravings bequeathed to the College by Charles Kelsall of Hythe, Hants, in 1860, together with the funds for building the library. To this collection is added the College library, inaugurated in 1825 by a gift of £50 from Henry Smith (father of the Treasurer) and Thomas Jackson of Camberwell.

Within recent years, Mr. Alfred Griffin, F.S.I., the present architect to the College, designed a billiard-room, which has been erected in the angle between the library and the dining-hall. Other minor alterations have been made with a view to increasing the comfort and convenience of the College as a whole.

Treasurer's and chaplain's rooms

The treasurer's and chaplain's apartments, in the two west wings of the College, have been subject to many alterations internally. Adjoining the former was apparently the old dining-hall of the College—a rather unusual position. Our evidence for this is in a letter from Mrs. Collett, the daughter of Treasurer Smith, to Dr. Lansdell, who quotes the following in "Princess Ælfrida's Charity"* :—"In my childhood the whole North wing formed the Treasurer's residence, except the great sanded dining-hall, with its massive oak tables† and upright oak chairs, which hall looked North, and opened by a many-panelled door into the Treasurer's small entrance-hall." She adds: "A smaller door led to our playroom and kitchens, whilst above were our eight rooms. These were presently wanted for the increased number of members, and a design was drawn by a brother of mine, then studying architecture under Barry, which produced, by carrying it up into the high roof, the compact Treasurer's house as it stood during Mr. Smith's lifetime." The hall is mentioned by Defoe,‡ and over it, he says, was a large room for the trustees, a feature common to many almshouses.

Formerly, when Nathaniel Brand was treasurer, he had occupied the south-west wing, but in 1729 the trustees permitted the chaplain to move from the north-west wing to his present quarters. The treasurer is no longer resident at the College and his apartments are occupied as an infirmary. The chaplain's house, in 1832, was cut down to two sitting rooms and four bedrooms beside kitchen and offices, but a year later extra rooms were arranged in the roof. At the same time (1833) the garden to the south of the College was divided into two by a wall,

* *IV., page* 51.

† *One of these, a fine Jacobean table with six massive turned legs, is preserved in a room in the basement of the north-west wing. Since it is considerably earlier in date than the College it may have formed part of the furniture of Sir John Morden's house at Wricklemarsh* (*see drawing, page* 13).

‡ "*Tour thro' the whole Island of Great Britain*" (1724), *Letter II., page* 5.

and a "necessary house" (*i.e.*, a tool-house, which still exists), built in one corner for the chaplain's use.*

The two gardens were given respectively to the treasurer and chaplain for their own use, but at the present time they are both in the latter's hands. On the east side of the old treasurer's garden is a small building, contemporary with the College, and originally used as the stable. It is shown in Kyp's view. Beside it is an alcove, facing the eastern garden (Plate 48).

The burial ground

To the south and east of these gardens lies the College burial ground. Originally it occupied a small space about the stable, but in 1773 it was extended thirty feet southward, and later, in 1808, an additional strip, the whole length of the chaplain's gardens, was added. The plot is planted with fruit trees, and the headstones of the burial ground are overgrown and intertwined with foliage. Interments have taken place here from the foundation of the College until 1865, but there are few memorials of early date. The following belong to the 18th century. A low horizontal slab to John Thompson, the first College cook, is inscribed :—

Here Lyes ye Body of Iohn
Thompson who was yeoman of
The movth In ye Kichen
To King Charles ye 2d he
Serued ye Said King As
Well During his Exile as
After Restoration unto ye
Time of his death he ∞
Serued Also King James
The 2d & K William ye 3d
And being Aged was Allowd
To come hither by her ∞
Matie qn Anne he dyed
The 30th day of september
1708 Aged 79 yeares being
Admitted by Sr Iohn Mordant
Cook to this Foundation.

A brick table tomb, covered by a large moulded slab of Portland stone

* *Vide an order quoted from the College books by Dr. Lansdell, "Princess Ælfrida's Charity," IV., page 23.*

marks the grave of the Rev. John Plymley, chaplain to the College, who died in February 1759. The inscription is now almost effaced although the name is still just visible.

A headstone to William Pallard is inscribed as follows (partly illegible):—

Mr. William Pallard
one of the Members of this College
. . . . . *Merchant in London*
and several years British Consul at
BARCELONA IN SPAIN
Who departed this life Nov. 26, 1780
Aged 63 Years.

Another headstone to Captain Samuel Ball has this inscription:—

In Memory
of Cap. Samuel Ball
one of the Members of this College
and many Years Commander in
the Carolina Trade
who departed this Life
the 18th of August 1782
Aged 75 Years.

A headstone to the Rev. Moses Browne, chaplain to the College, is of Bath stone and is much perished. It records his death, at the age of 83, on September 13, 1787, and also the death of his "amiable wife" Anne in March 1783. The inscription proceeds to state that the stone was erected by "one of his numerous offspring."*

The grounds

Beyond the College, to the east, lie the well-timbered and pleasantly kept grounds. These were formed in 1851 with part of the money received from the South-Eastern Railway Company when the new line was formed which runs in a tunnel† close to the College.

Treasurer Smith was a prime mover in the laying out of the pleasure grounds, and in 1875 they were enlarged by the addition of an acre or more purchased from the Earl of St. Germans.

* *See also page* 43.

† *This tunnel caused the loss of the canal and its bridge, which is seen in old views of the College lying across the entrance.*

NOTE ON THE GLASS IN THE EAST WINDOW OF THE CHAPEL.

This glass was presented by the Hon. J. T. Leslie-Melville in 1850. It is composed of three figure subjects (16th and 17th centuries), a certain number of more or less complete pieces, the design of which can be distinguished, and a mass of mutilated fragments of mediæval and later date, gathered together from various sources—English, German, Flemish and Dutch.

The figures are—(*a*) In the centre of the window a seated figure of our Lord, in dark blue long-sleeved tunic, *pot-metal*, holding a yellow chalice in the right hand. The left arm and all below the knees are missing, a fragment of white and yellow Renaissance scrollwork being substituted for the latter. The face and head, with a circular and rayed nimbus, are intact and are of elaborate detail in white and yellow shaded glass. The figure is set under a semi-circular canopy of similar architectural character to the fragment below. It is German or Flemish work of the 17th century.

(*b*) On the right hand of (*a*) is a standing figure of a civilian with beard, in a long-sleeved violet tunic, over which is a ruby tabard, both *pot-metal*. Covering the shoulders is a white fur tippet, with a square-cut white collar ; also a double chain collar with pendant, much perished. In the right hand is a white roll. The figure stands beneath a semi-circular headed canopy of yellow and blue leafage, *pot-metal*, supported at the sides by reddish pillars painted to represent brickwork. It is German or Flemish work of the late 16th century.

(*c*) On the left hand of (*a*) is a figure identical in setting and general treatment with (*b*). It is a standing figure with short white beard, wearing a white turbaned cap with ear lappets and, at the top, a yellow ball; encircling the cap is an Eastern crown. The dress is a loose long-sleeved purple tunic, tied with a white sash. Over the tunic is a dark blue mantle with yellow diapered lining. The tunic and mantle are both *pot-metal*. A small yellow (*stain*) fur tippet, open in front, covers the shoulders. In the right hand is an object resembling a reversed helmet with short plumes. In the left hand is a sceptre. The figure may represent King Solomon, and is German or Flemish, late 16th century.

Among the complete pieces are the following :—

(A) A roundel bearing a red rose, seeded yellow. *Enamel*, late 16th century (English).

(B) A roundel bearing three ostrich feathers, *grisaille*, issuing from a helm, with mantling and coronet, encircled by the Garter, all *enamel*. 16th century (English).

(C) Two quarries, each bearing a yellow R, ensigned with a royal crown, yellow *stain*, outlined in brown *enamel*. 16th century (English).

(D) A monogram, J.R, ensigned with a crown, as (C), on a piece of white glass, which has been part of an outer border of a mediæval window. 15th or early 16th century (English).

(E) The letter R, otherwise all as (D). Same period.

(F) A small roundel, bearing a light yellow estoile in a brown *enamel* field within a plain circular border of ruby, separately leaded. Late 15th or 16th century (English).

(G) A small royal crown in yellow *stain* on white glass. 16th or 17th century.

The rest of the window is made up of numerous fragments, ruthlessly cut to fill the geometric setting of the window. They contain:—

(A) A number of pieces of *pot-metal*, most of which are worked over with *enamel* colours, principally 17th century.

(B) Fragments of fruit and flower, shields of arms, mantling, and other heraldic accessories, in *enamel* colour on white glass. Chiefly German, Flemish or Dutch of the 16th and 17th centuries.

(C) White glass bearing various fragmentary designs in brown *enamel*, heightened with yellow *stain*. These include Gothic tabernacle-work, Renaissance strap and scrollwork, the upper part of a small tonsured head, nimbed yellow (15th century), and inscriptions in black letter (15th and 16th centuries) and in Roman capitals and Arabic text (late 16th and 17th centuries). All are too much mutilated to give any clue to the place from which the glass was obtained.

(D) A few pieces of *grisaille*, among which is a fragment of a narrow border of the 14th century.

Two heraldic fragments may also be mentioned: The head of a dragon with portion of mantling, probably from the arms of the City of London (late 16th or 17th century), and a portion, presumably, of a shield bearing five white estoiles on a black field (17th century).

S. F. E.

III.—BIOGRAPHY OF SIR JOHN AND LADY MORDEN.

SIR JOHN MORDEN was born in the year 1623. The following entry appears in the Registers of St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street :—

*Christenings in Auguste 1623.

Daye

John, Sonn to George Morden hys wyef Martha. 13.†

His father, George Morden, was son of Robert Morden of Thurlow, Suffolk, and Anne, daughter of Thomas Soame of Botley, Norfolk, and sister of Sir Stephen Soame.‡

He died just over a year after his son's birth, an entry of his burial in the Registers of St. Bride's Church, on the 28th August 1624, describing him as "Housekeeper and Working Fellow, free, also Goldsmith."§ In his will made a day or so prior to his death, *i.e.* on the 24th August 1624, and proved the 7th September following, he directs his body "to be buried in the church of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, as near as may be to my late wife." From this we may conclude that Sir John's mother died soon after his birth, although I have been unable to find any record of her death or burial.

In a Register of Pedigree prepared at the Visitation of London in 1664 and preserved at the College of Arms || the maiden name of Sir John's

* *Mr. Everard Green (Rouge Dragon pursuivant) has pointed out to me that the 13th August may well have been the actual date of Sir John Morden's birth since it was usual, as late as the first quarter of the 19th century, to christen a gentleman's son at home, and often on the day he was born. An instance of early christening is recorded in Pepys' Diary, where, under date 20 February 1665, he mentions the christening of a child of Captain Ferrers, which he states to have been "born yesterday"; and he happening to come "just pat to be a godfather" is "a little vexed to see myself so beset with people to spend me money."*

† *It may be mentioned that a pedigree of Morden compiled by Robert Laurie, Norroy King of Arms, and dated 1830 (preserved in the College of Arms), give the date of Sir John's birth as the 23rd August, and La Nieve in a manuscript volume at the Heralds College continues to record the same obvious inaccuracy.*

‡ *See pedigree, page 28.*

§ *There is no record of George Morden at Goldsmiths' Hall, but the Company's books at this period are incomplete.*

|| *Book D 19, folio 73.*

mother is given as Mary. This document bears Sir John Morden's signature.

According to Cockayne's "Complete Baronetage"* his father and mother were married in October 1619, but a search in the Registers of St. Bride's proves that the ceremony did not take place there.

Sir John had one sister Mary, but nothing is known of her, and it is presumed that she died in childhood. The two children were each left a sum of £450 by their father, to be paid them on reaching the age of 21. The pedigree, mentioned in footnote on page 26, compiled by Robert Laurie, Norroy King of Arms, and dated 31st May 1850, is given on the next page, and will show his other relations.

On the 31st May 1662, in his 39th year, Sir John married by special licence Susan, daughter of Joseph Brand of Edwardstone in Suffolk. Of his circumstances at this date we have no knowledge, but it seems probable that his marriage, if it was not the outcome of his business relationships, was the means of assisting his commercial career. His brother-in-law, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bart., the future deputy Governor of the East India Company, who married Lady Morden's eldest sister Thomasin, came of a family engaged in the Levant trade, and was residing at Smyrna in 1649 as agent for the Turkey Company. Several members of the Brand and Barnardiston families intermarried, and they both came from Suffolk, whence also came Sir John's father and grandfather. Members of both families come into prominence in the history of the administration of Morden College.

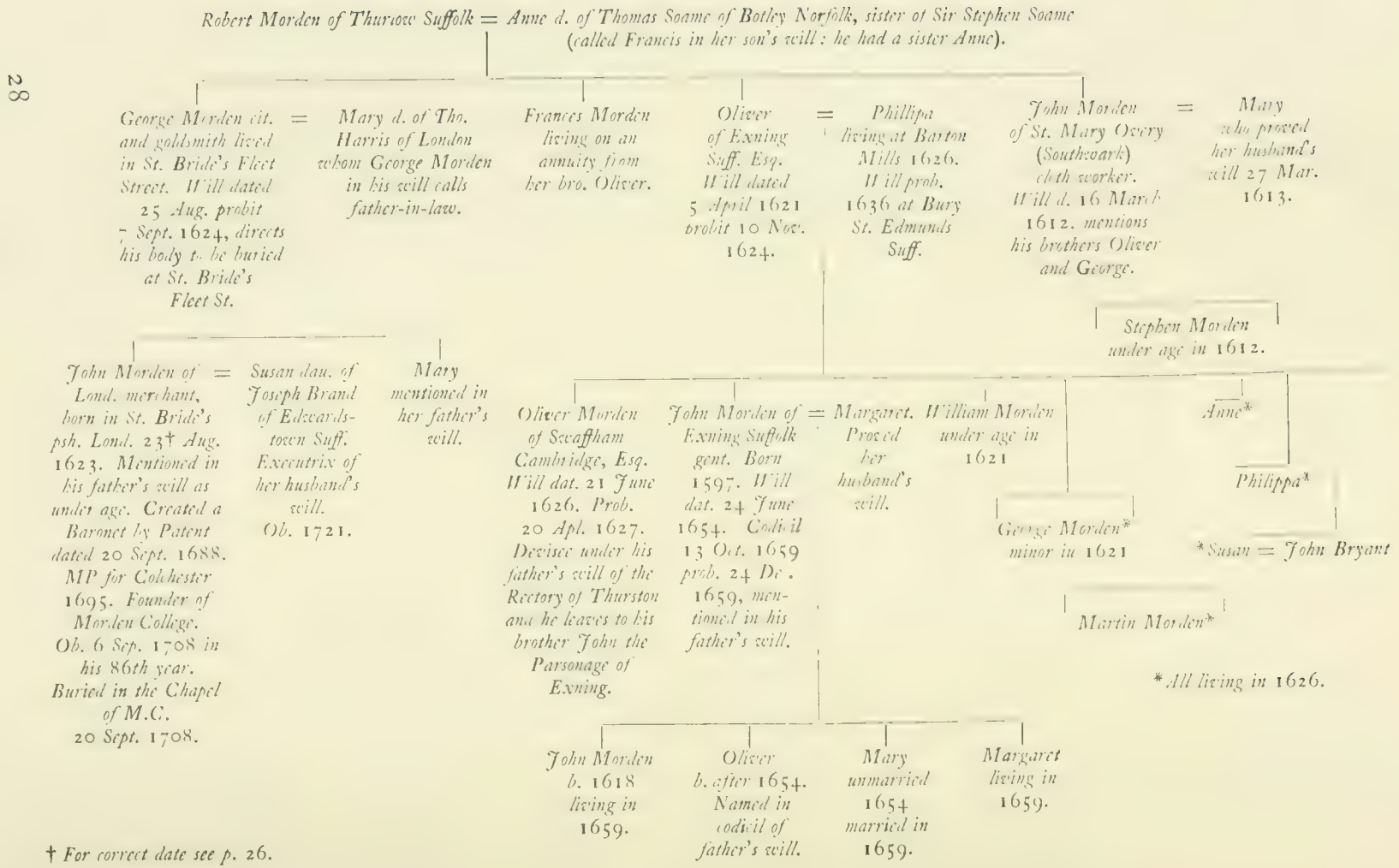
At the time of his marriage Sir John is stated to be of the parish of St. Martin Outwich, and he seems to have retained the same business premises during his lifetime. In the Little London Directory of 1677† occurs the name of John Morden, merchant, Bishopsgate Street, and in his will Sir John Morden left £3 to the poor of the parish of St. Martin Outwich.‡ The actual position of the premises occupied by him has not yet been discovered, but those of Sir Samuel Barnardiston are shown on Ogilby and Morgan's well-known map of London, published in 1677.§ Sir Samuel's house was in Bishopsgate Street Within, near Cornhill, and abutted, at the rear, upon Merchant Taylors' Hall, being reached by a passage between two of the houses or shops that occupied the street frontage. It is possible that Sir John at one time had his counting house in part of his friend's building; but he must subsequently have owned or taken on lease other premises which

* *Vol. IV.*, 1665–1707.

† *J. C. Holton, Piccadilly. Reprinted* 1823.

‡ *Part of Bishopsgate Street lies in this parish, which is now united with St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.*

§ 7–15 *B.* 61.


Robert Morden of Thurlow Suffolk = Anne d. of Thomas Soame of Botley Norfolk, sister of Sir Stephen Soame (called Francis in her son's will: he had a sister Anne).
George Morden cit. and goldsmith lived in St. Bride's Fleet Street. Will dated 25 Aug. probit 7 Sept. 1624, directs his body to be buried at St. Bride's Fleet St.
= Mary d. of Tho. Harris of London whom George Morden in his will calls father-in-law.
Frances Morden living on an annuity from her bro. Oliver.
Oliver of Exning Suff. Esq. Will dated 5 April 1621 probit 10 Nov. 1624.
= Phillipa living at Barton Mills 1626. Will prob. 1636 at Bury St. Edmunds Suff.
John Morden of St. Mary Overy (Southwark) cloth worker. Will d. 16 March 1612. mentions his brothers Oliver and George.
= Mary who proved her husband's will 27 Mar. 1613.
Stephen Morden under age in 1612.
John Morden of Lond. merchant, born in St. Bride's psh. Lond. 23† Aug. 1623. Mentioned in his father's will as under age. Created a Baronet by Patent dated 20 Sept. 1688. MP for Colchester 1695. Founder of Morden College. Ob. 6 Sep. 1708 in his 86th year. Buried in the Chapel of M.C. 20 Sept. 1708.
= Susan dau. of Joseph Brand of Edwardstown Suff. Executrix of her husband's will. Ob. 1721.
Mary mentioned in her father's will.
Oliver Morden of Swaffham Cambridge, Esq. Will dat. 21 June 1626. Prob. 20 Apl. 1627. Devisee under his father's will of the Rectory of Thurston and he leaves to his brother John the Parsonage of Exning.
John Morden of Exning Suffolk gent. Born 1597. Will dat. 24 June 1654. Codicil 13 Oct. 1659 prob. 24 Dec. 1659, mentioned in his father's will.
= Margaret. Proved her husband's will.
William Morden under age in 1621
Anne*
Philippa*
George Morden* minor in 1621
*Susan = John Bryant
Martin Morden*
*All living in 1626.
John Morden b. 1618 living in 1659.
Oliver b. after 1654. Named in codicil of father's will.
Mary unmarried 1654 married in 1659.
Margaret living in 1659.

† For correct date see p. 26.

may have combined residence and business premises, for in his private account books for later years occur receipts of rent from Sir Thomas Rolt for "ye chamber" and from John Wynde for "ye warehouses."

At what date Sir John Morden became a member of the Turkey Company, of which he was at one time a director, has not as yet been ascertained. He was later a member of the East India Company, in whose books his name has been found, from 1667 to 1696, and held the position of a "Committee," *i.e.*, one of the Company's 24 directors, in the years 1667–70, 1672, 1674–77, and 1679–82.* Strype, in his edition of Stow's "Survey of London,"† states that Sir John brought with him a fair estate from Aleppo, but although there is ample evidence in his business accounts, of trading voyages carried out on his behalf to Surat, Cadiz, and other places, and also of his ownership of vessels engaged in foreign trade, we do not know that he actually left England himself.

An interesting story, which has gained wide currency, not only credits him with a long stay at Aleppo, but gives a picturesque account of the loss and recovery of his fortune which induced Sir John Morden to found his College for decayed merchants. The account is probably, and indeed in many of its details almost certainly, apocryphal, but it may be given in the words of H. W. Smith, who was for 53 years treasurer of the College and published some important materials for its history:—

"A detailed version of the circumstances attending the loss and recovery of his property is preserved in the following tradition said to have been current in the College about sixty years ago [This was written in 1867]: After residing many years at Aleppo Sir John Morden shipped the whole of his merchandise on board three of his ships and sent them on a trading voyage after which they were to proceed to the Port of London. As Sir John Morden now intended to settle in England he embarked the rest of his property and family on board a vessel bound for London. Here he arrived in safety, expecting to receive some account of his missing ships. But year after year passed away without any tidings of them till they were finally given up for lost.

"Sir John Morden was now reduced to such an extremity of poverty that he was obliged to take service with a tradesman and was employed to call upon his customers for their orders. It so fell out that while waiting in the hall of a gentleman's house he overheard him reading a newspaper and suddenly exclaiming: Here is an astonishing circumstance. Three ships have just arrived richly laden supposed to have been lost, for they have not been heard of for ten years or more.

* *Records of the East India Company preserved at the India Office.*

† *Ed.* 1720, *Vol.* 1, *pp.* 219–224.

"Sir John instantly ran into the city to learn further particulars, when he found that they were his own long-lost vessels. In the joy and gratitude of the moment he made a vow that he would build an asylum for decayed merchants that none might hereafter be reduced to the extreme penury which he had endured himself. Thus was the disaster, so grievous and mysterious in its first visitation, converted by the over-ruling providence of God into a sevenfold blessing."

Seven years after Sir John's marriage he purchased, on 7th July 1669, the estate of Wricklemarsh, in the parish of Charlton, for the sum of £4,200. This property, now covered with houses and known as the Blackheath Park Estate, comprised much of the site of the present village of Blackheath. (*See also* page 39.)

John Morden's purchase of Wricklemarsh set him up as a county gentleman, and his social position was made secure by the acquirement, under patent dated 20th September 1688, of a baronetcy, which was presumably obtained by purchase from James II. only just before his abdication. The arms granted to him were *Argent* a fleur-de-lys *Gules*, being those of Simon Morden, Mayor of London, 1369, with whom, however, he had not necessarily any affinity.

Sir John appears to have been employed by King William as one of the distributors of his bounty for the relief of the French Protestant refugees, as is evidenced by a receipt dated 31st December 1689 for £1,000, preserved at the Bodleian Library.* He was in 1691 appointed a Commissioner of Assize and (according to Treasurer Smith)† a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum for the county of Kent. His trading with foreign parts was evidently in full swing in 1693. In that year (23rd October) he applied for permission to import a cargo of cochineal which was forbidden in the Navigation Acts of 12 Charles II.; but the permission was (3rd November 1693) refused by the Treasury.‡

Dr. Lansdell has also brought to light an important document now preserved at the Record Office, being an Indenture of Sale, 18th May 1694, relating to the purchase by Sir John Morden for £4,975 18s. 8d. of certain reversionary interests in property forming part of the jointure of Queen Catherine of Braganza. The rents were derived from property in Essex and Norfolk of amounts varying from 1d. to £59 5s.; and one includes a pound of pepper. The net amount of these rents appears to have been £207 12s. 7½d. after paying for wayleaves, etc. The writer suggests the possibility that Sir John purchased these rents in order to qualify as a candidate for election as a burgess, for

* *Dr. Lansdell*, "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," *III.*, *pages* 10, 11.

† *Henry W. Smith*, "*Rough Notes towards a Memoir of Sir John Morden.*"

‡ *Treasury Papers*, *XXIV.*, 61, *quoted in Hasted's* "*History of Kent.*"

on the 12th November 1694 a warrant was issued for electing a burgess for the borough of Colchester. The candidates were Sir John Morden, Sir Isaac Rebow, Sir Thomas Cooke, and Dr. Harrison.

Sir John was returned with a majority of six on 22nd October 1695. The parliament ensuing was summoned on the following 22nd November and dissolved on 7th July 1698. On the 29th November after his return, however, a petition was presented by the burgesses of Colchester alleging certain illegalities and irregularities in the election of Sir John and challenging the right of some of those who had voted for him, with the result that a Committee of Privileges, after examining witnesses and consulting the Poor Books (persons in receipt of relief not being eligible to vote), reported that Sir John was not duly elected and declared Sir Thomas Cooke as the elected burgess for Colchester. The report was noted and passed, and on 26th March 1696 Sir John's brief parliamentary career ended. It may be mentioned that Sir John's name appears among the M.P.'s who formed an association to protect the King's life.

Treasurer Smith* states that Sir John Morden seems to have been defeated in a subsequent election in 1708, and the "Dictionary of National Biography" says that he represented Colchester from 1695 to 1698. But Dr. Lansdell's quotations from the Journals of the House of Commons seem to discredit both statements.

Reference has already been made† to Sir John's connection, as treasurer and trustee, with Bromley College, which, commencing in 1693, ended in 1698, although certain matters connected with his trusteeship were not finally settled until after his death.

Before he entered Parliament Sir John was appointed one of the Commission for a Survey of the King's Manor of Greenwich. This was formed to define the boundaries and encroachments of the manor, on 24th February 1695, and after two years' labour—on 26th May 1697—it made its report, illustrated by a plan‡ which is preserved at the Office of Woods and Forests at Whitehall, and bears among other signatures that of Sir John Morden. It shows the reputed manor of Old Court, mentioned below, and still the principal possession of the College.

From 1695, at which date the building of Morden College began, to the date of Sir John's decease he appears, apart from his work in connection with the survey of the Manor of Greenwich and his trusteeship of Bromley College, to have devoted his time to the completion of his

* "*Rough Notes towards a Memoir of Sir John Morden.*"

† *See page* 12.

‡ *This plan is reproduced in "Princess Ælfrida's Charity," II.; the Survey is printed at length in Kimbell's "Charities of Greenwich."*

own Foundation and the arrangements necessary to ensure its continuance in perpetuity. The purchase of the lease of the manor of Old Court, Greenwich, from the widow of Sir William Boreman, as a part of its endowment, and his subsequent acquirement of the freehold so that the income might be perpetually secured to the College, brought into relation with his Foundation a property of considerable interest, the history of which from its grant, *inter alia*, by Ælfrida, the daughter of Alfred the Great, to the Abbot of the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter at Ghent in the year 918 has been dealt with very exhaustively by Dr. Lansdell in his history of the Charity.*

It was in 1698 that Sir John Morden bought from Lady Boreman the remainder of her lease of Old Court for £9,000. On 1st November 1699 he purchased the reversion of the freehold from William III. subject to a fee-farm rent of £6 13s. 4d. The transaction included the purchase, also at fee-farm, of Sedgwick Park, Sussex, and cost Sir John a further payment of £2,000.

Sir John Morden died on 6th September 1708 in his 86th year. The entry in the College Register of Burials under the above date runs thus :—"The Hon^{ble} Sir John Morden Bar$_t$ (the pious and worthy Founder of this College for Decayed Merchants) Died, and was interred in his Vault in y^e Chappel belonging to y^e said College, Sept^r y^e 20th. Funeral service being performed by Sam. Asplin, A.M. and Chaplain to the s^d College." The certificate of Sir John Morden's funeral and descent at the College of Arms states that he died at Wricklemarsh and that there "his body (being set out with all the Trophies befitting his degree) remained until Monday evening the twentieth of the said month, and then, it being accompanied by many of his relations, and the principal gentlemen his neighbours, and others, was solemnly interred in a vault under the Chancel of his Chappel, belonging to the College, near Blackheath." Some of the trophies referred to in this document are preserved in the chapel and the dining-hall, and have already been described in dealing with these parts of the College.

Sir John's last years were spent chiefly in setting a sure foundation to the work which was to be the crowning effort of his life and which has caused his name to be continually and gratefully remembered. He superintended the erection of the College, completed its endowment, and guided the first years of its existence. The events connected with this period are more particularly described under Chapter IV., and his

* "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," 7 *vols. It may be of interest to note that the site of the church behind Nos.* 172 *and* 174, *Regent Street, fronting to Warwick Street, and known as Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, was—so the Vicar informed me in December* 1914—*also a portion of the Princess's gift to the Abbey of Ghent.*

will is given in full, together with the regulations which he left for the government of the members.

LADY MORDEN.

Lady Morden survived her husband thirteen years and died on 26th June 1721, at the age of 83. As sole executrix of his will and one of the trustees of the College she was called upon to direct the charity during this period, concerning which the reader is referred to Chapter IV. Her family, however, assumes a further importance in the College history, due to Sir John Morden's provision that the offices of chaplain and treasurer should as far as possible be filled from among his own relations or those of his wife. Lady Morden's family connections were numerous, and her relatives have so frequently been engaged in the College administration that a note concerning them appears necessary for purposes of reference.

Susanna, Lady Morden, was the second daughter of Joseph Brand, of Edwardstone Hall, Edwardstone, Boxwood, Suffolk, a J.P. of the county, whose wife, Thomasin, was a daughter of Thomas Trotter, a merchant of London, and by whom he had several sons and daughters. Susanna was born in London, her name appearing in the Register of Baptisms of the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, under date 24th January 1638–9, and in the same register follow the names of a brother, Nathaniel (22nd August 1640), and a sister, Elizabeth (21st July 1641). From this it appears that her father and mother were for some years resident in London, but in 1645 they were at Edwardstone, for the parish registers (which commence in this year) open with the baptism of a younger daughter, Anne, on 1st January.

There is in Edwardstone Church a brass without a date, but apparently of the early 17th century, to the memory of Benjamin Brand, of Edwardstone Hall, and Elizabeth his wife. It is inscribed with the following words (and has engraved upon it effigies of Benjamin Brand, his wife, six sons, and six daughters):—

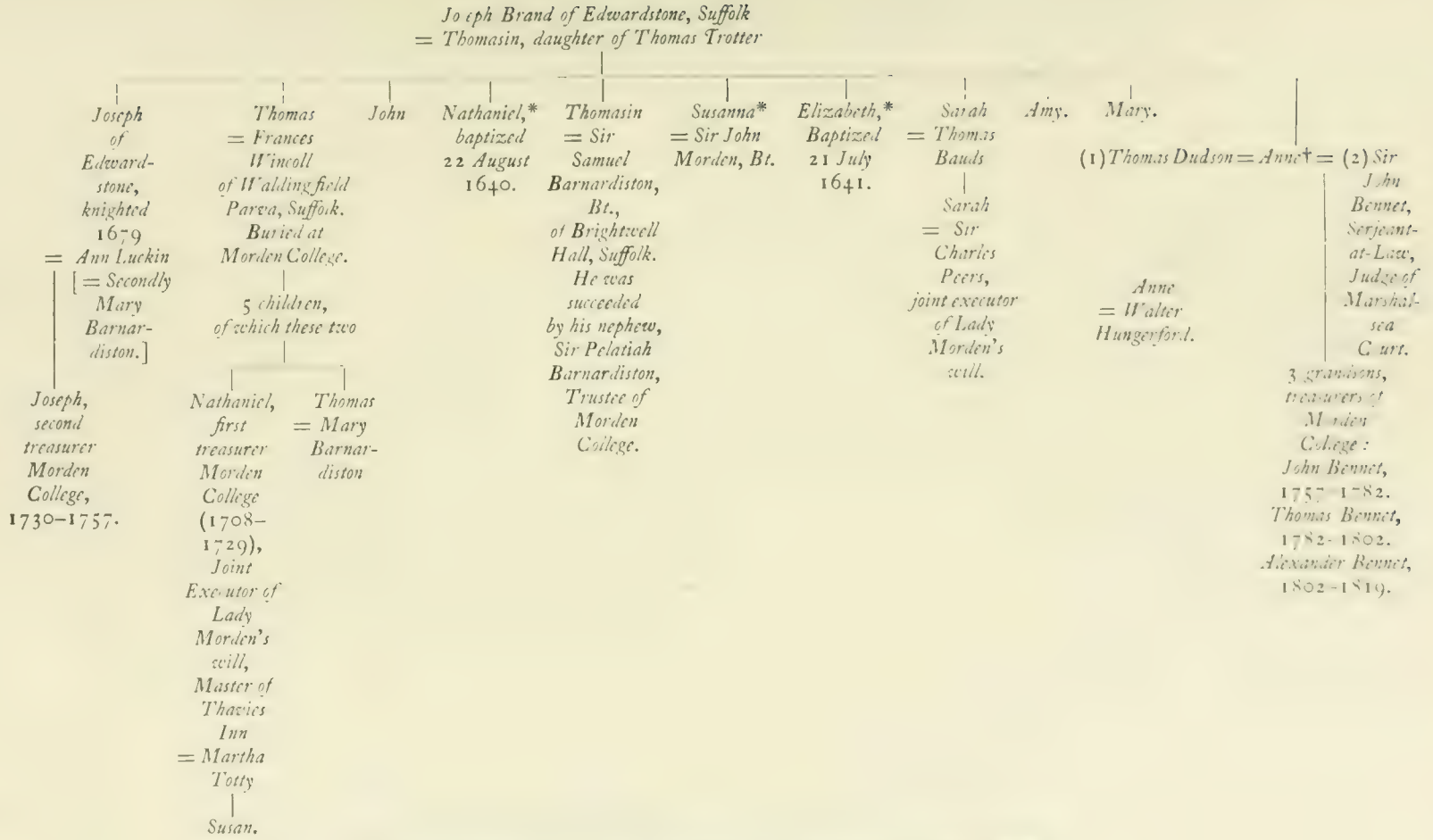
Memoriae Sacrum
To y^{e} precious memory of
Benjamin Brand of Edwardstone Hal Esq and
Elizabeth his wife
whom when Providence after 35 yeares coniunction divided
death after 12 dayes divorcem^{t} reunited
who leaving their rare examples
To 6 sonnes and 6 daughters
(All nursed with her unborrowed milk)
Blest with poore men's prayres embaulmd w. numerous teares
Lye here reposed.

Three tablets also commemorate :—

John Brand, d. 6 Oct. 1642. Aged 76 (3 sons and 9 daughters).
Joseph Brand, d. 1674. Aged 69 (3 sons and 4 daughters).
Thomas Brand, eldest son of Sir Joseph Brand, d. unmarried 11 Nov. 1705. Aged 31.

Lady Morden's eldest brother became, in 1679, Sir Joseph Brand of Edwardstone, and another brother, Thomas, married Frances Wincoll, of Waldingfield Parva in Suffolk, by whom he had five children. Her elder sister Thomasin married Sir Samuel Barnardiston, M.P., of Brightwell Hall, Suffolk, previously mentioned as a neighbour of Sir John's in Bishopsgate, and in all probability an acquaintance prior to his meeting with Susanna Brand. Her youngest sister Anne, whose baptism has been noted, married as her second husband Sir John Bennett, Serjeant-at-Law, and judge of the Marshalsea Court to whom Sir John Morden left by will £100 in recognition of personal service and also £25 for mourning.

The table on the opposite page has been compiled for purposes of reference ; it does not pretend to be complete, but it shows the relationship of several of the officials referred to in this volume.


Joseph Brand of Edwardstone, Suffolk
= Thomasin, daughter of Thomas Trotter
Joseph of Edwardstone, knighted 1679 = Ann Luckin [= Secondly Mary Barnardiston.]
Joseph, second treasurer Morden College, 1730–1757.
Thomas = Frances Wincoll of Walding field Parva, Suffolk. Buried at Morden College.
5 children, of which these two
Nathaniel, first treasurer Morden College (1708–1729), Joint Executor of Lady Morden's will, Master of Thavies Inn = Martha Totty
Susan.
Thomas = Mary Barnardiston
John
Nathaniel,* baptized 22 August 1640.
Thomasin = Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bt., of Brightwell Hall, Suffolk. He was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Pelatiah Barnardiston, Trustee of Morden College.
Susanna* = Sir John Morden, Bt.
Elizabeth,* Baptized 21 July 1641.
Sarah = Thomas Bauds
Sarah = Sir Charles Peers, joint executor of Lady Morden's will.
Amy.
Mary.
(1) Thomas Dudson = Anne† = (2) Sir John Bennet, Serjeant-at-Law, Judge of Marshalsea Court.
Anne = Walter Hungerford.
3 grandsons, treasurers of Morden College: John Bennet, 1757–1782. Thomas Bennet, 1782–1802. Alexander Bennet, 1802–1819.

* *Baptisms recorded in the Parish Registers of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London.*
† *Baptism „ „ „ „ „ Edwardstone, Suffolk.*

IV.—HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

IN his will and in his code of rules, both of which are given *in extenso* on pp. 52–63, Sir John Morden made careful provision for the government of the College after his death. He appointed the first trustees or "visitors," among whom was Lady Morden, and thereafter directed that vacancies were to be filled by members of the Turkey Company. Failing them, the duty fell upon the East India Company, and after them upon the Court of Aldermen of the City of London. As events turned out, it happened that each of these bodies were required to discharge the trust, and the history of the College may thus be conveniently divided into the following periods :—

1. During the life of Sir John Morden, 1700–1708.
2. Under the Turkey Company, 1708–1825.
3. Under the East India Company, 1825–1884.*
4. Under the Aldermen of the City of London, from 1884.

Sir John Morden died on 6th September 1708, and in the certificate of burial preserved in the College of Arms is the statement that he was interred in the "College erected by him . . . anno 1700." Building operations, however, must have begun some years before this, and in the list of Sir Christopher Wren's works, (compiled by his son and authenticated by Wren's signature,) preserved in the British Museum, Morden College appears under the date 1695–1702.† This list, which is dated 1720, is transcribed by James Elmes in "Sir Christopher Wren and his Times" (London, 1852), and the same writer states that the building was soundly and scientifically constructed by Wren's able and honest master mason, Edward Strong.‡

John Strype, in his edition of Stow's "Survey of London" (1720), makes much of the resemblance between Morden College and the College built by Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, at Bromley, Kent. Reference has already been made§ to Sir John Morden's connection with Bromley College, to which he was appointed trustee in 1693 and treasurer in 1695. It seems likely that he accepted these duties in order to obtain a working knowledge of the administration of an institution similar to the one he was about to found, and there are many points,

* *The East India Company was dissolved by Act of Parliament in* 1874, *but the trustees remained in office.*

† *Lansdowne MSS. No.* 698.

‡ *Page* 329. *Elmes gives* 1694 *as the date of the foundation and endowment of the College.*

§ *Page* 12.

particularly in the architectural arrangement, in which the two Colleges agree. Sir John must have given infinite thought and pains to the launching of his project, for he was to consecrate practically the whole of his fortune to its endowment. Defoe, in his "Tour through Great Britain" (1724), records a conversation which he had with him concerning the College, "the year before he began to build," probably in 1694.

The date of completion, according to the Lansdowne MS. quoted above, was 1702, but the buildings were ready for use, as will be seen later, in 1700. The following evidence bears on this point.

Sir John, in a petition to the Crown dated May 1699, states that "having built" a college for 40 decayed merchants which had cost him £10,000, and being about to settle £1,000 per annum thereon, he had been advised that a part of his estate, namely, the Manor of Old Court, Greenwich, (the 77 years lease of which had been purchased from Lady Boreman in June 1698,) and Sedgwick Park, Sussex, being intended for the poor of the said College for ever, could not be so settled unless he had the inheritance thereof. He therefore prayed His Majesty King William the Third to grant him the property in fee farm, which was in due course done, the grant being dated 1st November 1699.

In 1702 Sir John's will mentions "the College now finished by me."

The first pensioners were admitted on 24th June 1700, so that the buildings were, if not quite complete, at least substantially so by that date.

The chapel was consecrated by Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. The service and the dinner afterwards (the latter costing upwards of £50) are described by Strype,* whom Treasurer Smith† follows in assigning the ceremony to the year 1700.

Dr. Lansdell‡ has, however, brought to light the act of consecration from the archives of the Registrar of the diocese of Rochester, a copy of which is endorsed 29th September 1701. This contains Sir John's petition for the consecration of the chapel, and also of the burial ground, and gives the service used. In the petition are the words "promising and obliging himself his executors and administrators continually to keep the same in repair," etc., obviously anticipating his will, which was not signed until 15th October 1702. It is curious that this will directs that "the chapel be consecrated," but being a lengthy detailed document it must have been drawn up some time prior to its signature and prior to the actual consecration in 1701. It may be noted that the first chaplain, Robert Warren, was appointed early in 1702.

* *Stow's "Survey of London" (Strype's ed., 1720, Vol. I., pages 219–224).*
† *"Rough Notes towards a Memoir of Sir John Morden."*
‡ *"Ælfrida," Part III., page 33.*

From the foregoing we are, I think, entitled to adopt 1695 as the year of the commencement of the building, and, whatever be the actual date of completion, the finishing touches were evidently given from 1700 to 1702.

On the 24th June the first five pensioners were admitted, their names being :—Thomas Evans, Jonathan Prickman, Edward Bradbourne, John Shorter and Livewell Sherwood. In all, Sir John Morden received fourteen pensioners during his lifetime, of whom five died in the same period, leaving a roll of eight at his own death. Sir John was his own treasurer, but appointed the four first chaplains, who will be noticed on a later page. The servants of the College included John Thompson and his wife Catherine. Thompson, who had been "Yeoman of the Mouth" to Charles II., James II., and William III., ended his days as cook to the College, and was buried in the burial ground, where he is commemorated in a long inscription.*

The second period of the administration of Morden College, which followed Sir John Morden's death in 1708, began with the trusteeship of Lady Morden, Sir Pelatiah Barnardiston, Sir Edmund Harrison and Daniel Morse. There is no record of the last-named having taken any part in the work, but both Barnardiston and Harrison carried out their duties until the former's death in 1712. He was a nephew of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, who married Thomasin, Lady Morden's sister.

One trustee only being now left beside Lady Morden, five new members were appointed to bring the number up to seven as provided in Sir John Morden's will. Morden had indeed named the first five, but only one of these, namely William Fawkener, was available, and the others were chosen from the Turkey Company.

Lady Morden admitted six pensioners between 1711 and 1718. Lysons† has a statement that she was obliged to reduce the number of inmates to five on account of insufficient income, but the absence of any record of burials between 1715 and 1737 gives us no means of testing the accuracy of this.‡ Lady Morden died on 26th June 1721, at the age of 83. She made several bequests to the College, besides the sum of "ten shillings apiece to ten poor widdows of the parish of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, wherein I was born." Among her gifts was the sum of £100 "for a perpetual augmentation of the sallary of the chaplain," £10 to Mr. Plymley the chaplain, a "silver bason built for christening children," several pictures, including the portraits of herself, Sir John Morden, and Queen Anne, which now hang in the dining hall, and £200 to be laid out in buying a velvet pall for the use of the said College and for setting up Sir John Morden's

* *See page* 22.

† "*Environs of London*," *Vol.* 4, *page* 338.

‡ *Dr. Lansdell*, "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," *III.*, *page* 82.

and my own effigies in the stone over the entering door into the College in case the same shall not be done during my lifetime."*

The bequest for the increase in the chaplain's salary was at first invested, but in 1724 it was laid out in the purchase of a plot of land called Hilly Field. This did not for many years prove remarkably profitable. In 1766 the land was leased for 61 years to a Mr. Grote at a rental of £13, who built houses, known as Grote's Buildings, thereon. When, however, his lease terminated in 1827 the chaplain found himself in possession of an annual augmentation of between £600 and £700.

Lady Morden's executors were Nathaniel Brand, her nephew, and Sir Charles Peers, who had married her niece Sarah Bauds. To them fell the duty of disposing of Wricklemarsh, Sir John Morden's estate, in which his wife had only a life interest. In 1723 the property was sold for £9,000 to Sir Gregory Page, Bart., who pulled down the old houses and built a magnificent Georgian mansion,† which is shown with its gardens and avenues on Rocque's map of London. Immediately on receipt of the increase in the College funds the trustees added considerably to the number of pensioners, and Defoe‡ records that in 1724 the inmates numbered 35.

Nathaniel Brand, in his joint capacity of Lady Morden's executor and treasurer of the College, incurred the suspicion of the trustees in regard to his handling of the numerous financial transactions involved, and he resigned in 1729. He was succeeded in 1730 by Joseph Brand, another nephew of Lady Morden, the son of her eldest brother, Sir Joseph. In 1743–4 three members proceeded against the trustees, to compel them to divide among the pensioners a supposed surplus of funds and to remove certain grievances. Dr. Lansdell§ records that on 5th July 1734 an Information was filed in Chancery in the name of Sir D. Ryder, the Attorney-General, against the trustees. The case, however, fell to the ground, and the petitioning members were dismissed from the College.

A lawsuit of greater magnitude was threatened in 1750, when the steward of the Royal Manor of Greenwich disputed the right of the College to grant certain leases on Maidenstone Hill. The Manor of Old Court,‖ Greenwich, had been purchased from the Crown for the endowment of the College, and the question in dispute related to the proper inclusion or exclusion of the leased land in the original purchase. The matter dragged on until 1770, when an agreement¶ was reached by

* *See also page* 15. † *Designed by John James of Greenwich.*
‡ "*Tour thro' the whole Island of Great Britain*," *Letter II., pages* 4–6.
§ "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," *IV., page* 16. ‖ *See page* 32.
¶ *Hasted*, "*History of Kent*," *Part I. Hundred of Blackheath* (*Drake ed.*), *page* 44, *note.*

which the trustees admitted the contention of the Crown and accepted a 50 years' lease of Maidenstone Hill at a yearly rental of £7 17s. 5d. The arrangement was confirmed by Act of Parliament,* and in it was inserted a clause by which the trustees were empowered to increase the allowances to the pensioners of the College up to a maximum of £40 a year. In 1823 the trustees purchased the Crown's interest in Maidenstone Hill for £5,053 5s. 5d.†

In 1729 the gallery in the chapel was altered so as to allow of its being approached as at present by a staircase from the vestibule, in place of the original internal stair. It may be remarked here that the chapel was the scene in the first half of the 18th century of an extraordinary number of marriages, people coming from all parts of the county for this purpose. During the chaplaincy of Mr. Plymley (1714–1759) no fewer than 437 marriages were solemnized and the Register is therefore of much interest. In 1752 and 1753 there were 42 and 41 marriages respectively, but in the following year the trustees made a grant of an extra £6 to the chapel clerk "to make up for loss of fees arising from clandestine marriages, now stopped by Act of Parliament."‡

No events of particular importance to the Foundation occurred during the latter part of the 18th century. The financial resources steadily increased. Lysons gives the annual income in 1796 as £1,600, and ten years before this the trustees had been able to purchase the fee-farm rent of the Manor of Old Court, Greenwich, thus making it their absolute freehold.

Important changes occurred in the next century, during the long treasurership of Henry William Smith (1819 to 1872), to whose researches all writers on Morden College must acknowledge a considerable debt.

In the first place, in 1825 the Turkey or Levant Company surrendered its charter and ceased to exist. A vacancy occurring in this year in the Board of Trustees, it was filled, according to Sir John Morden's will, by the election of a member of the East India Company, the first of 18 trustees from this source.

In 1827 renewed discontent showed itself among the pensioners, which was expressed in a petition to the trustees for an increase in the annual allowances. These had so far been extended as follows:—

At the foundation of the College, per year	£20
Reduced by codicil to Sir John Morden's will	15
1757	20
1794	24

* *Printed in full in "Kimbell's Charities of Greenwich," page* 241.
† *Dr. Lansdell, "Princess Ælfrida's Charity," IV., page* 21.
‡ *Ibid., IV., page* 23.

1799 - - - - -	£30
1808 - - - - -	35
1824 - - - - -	40

The petition was not acceded to, with the result that a few years later a Chancery suit was instituted against the trustees. The pensioners ultimately got their desire, but not until the proceedings had dragged on for 12 years, some £5,000 of the Charity's money had been sunk in expenses, and the last of the petitioners had died! It is little wonder that in 1843 the pensioners besought the trustees to close "the long and vexatious and expensive suit, as a means of promoting a kind good feeling between those who are the dispensers of and those who are the grateful recipients of the bounty of Sir John Morden."* Agreement was reached in 1845, and was ratified by an Act of Parliament of the same year.

On the 30th June 1837 was published the report on the College by the Charity Commissioners, in pursuance of the various Acts of Parliament that owed their existence to the zeal of Lord Brougham. It may be noted that the income of the Charity is herein stated to be £5,264 7s. 1d. A further report, presented in 1864, by Thomas Hare, Inspector of Charities, was printed as a House of Commons paper,† and in 1871 a scheme for the administration of the Foundation was prepared by the Board of Charity Commissioners. It was not put in force until 1881, when certain clauses were added, the most revolutionary of which was the absorption of the property devised by Lady Morden for the chaplain's use into the general funds of the College.

In 1874 the East India Company was formally dissolved by Act of Parliament, and it was forthwith incumbent upon the trustees of the College to fill future vacancies in their number from the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, if they were to follow the Founder's directions.

In the Scheme of 1871, however, the Charity Commissioners had left the question of the election of trustees open, and the trustees proceeded to elect new members, one in 1875 and two in 1878, without consulting the aldermen. This led first to the matter being raised in Parliament (1878) by Sir Andrew Lusk, and ultimately to an action in the Chancery Division (1879) against the trustees. The Court of Aldermen established their right without difficulty, and in 1884 the first alderman, Robert Nicholas Fowler, Lord Mayor, was elected to a position on the Board. So to the present day the Founder's wishes are fulfilled, and his College for decayed merchants is administered by the representatives of the greatest mercantile city in the world.

* *Dr. Lansdell*, "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," *V., page* 22.
† 1865. *No.* 328.

As a final note it may be interesting to record the great increase in the prosperity of the Foundation during its direction by members of the East India Company, and to compare the figures with the present day.

	1827.	1874.	1915–16.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income - -	5,162 11 9	11,837 12 3	18,856 19 6
Expenditure -	3,059 11 1	10,557 11 3	18,145 11 0
No. of members -	28	40	40

The following is a list of chaplains, treasurers and trustees of the College, with short biographical notes*:—

Chaplains

CHAPLAINS.

ROBERT WARREN (1702).

Sir John Morden's letter to the Bishop of Rochester desiring a licence for Robert Warren to officiate in his chapel is dated 26th January 1701–2, and the licence itself is dated 29th January following ("Register of the Diocese of Rochester" quoted by Dr. Lansdell.)† Mr. Warren commenced the Chapel Register at the College. He left in the same year and became Rector of Charlton, and afterwards of Hampstead.

THOMAS DAVIES (1702–1705).

The date of admission in the College Register is 25th October 1702. The Bishop of Rochester's licence is dated 11th December in the same year. Mr. Davies left in 1705 to become master of Colfe's Grammar School. His election thereto and the subsequent dinner at the Bowling Green House are described in the "Proceedings of the Governors" of the school, and are quoted by L. L. Duncan in his "History of Colfe's Grammar School."

THOMAS BOWERS (1705–1707).

Appointed according to the College Register on 5th April 1705.

SAMUEL ASPLIN (1707–1711).

The last chaplain appointed by the Founder. He had the misfortune to incur the enmity of the trustees, whose religious convictions were of a Puritanic complexion. When, therefore, a dispute arose between the chaplain and Thomas Smith, the butler and chapel clerk, following the funeral of Sir John, the trustees supported the clerk, although they did not prevent his summary dismissal. Smith started proceedings‡ against

* *The names only of the later trustees are given; the majority are well-known men, accounts of whom are accessible in ordinary works of reference.*

† "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," *III., pages* 53–4.

‡ *Ibid., page* 84.

Mr. Asplin, which, although they did not come to a trial, resulted in the chaplain's resignation. Mr. Asplin preached a farewell sermon on 29th April 1711, which was printed at the request of many friends who supported him. It treated of "The Divine Origin and Office of the Christian Priesthood" and contained a vindication of his own position.

JOHN WILLIM (1711–1713).

JOHN MEREDITH (1713–1714).

JOHN PLYMLEY (1714–1759).

Nominated by Lady Morden, he took up his duties on 24th June 1714. He was not, however, admitted to priest's orders until 1719, and was then licensed to officiate in the College chapel by the Bishop of Southwark. It was during Mr. Plymley's chaplaincy that the chapel became a popular resort for effecting clandestine marriages, a circumstance already referred to as a source of revenue to chaplain and chapel clerk. He was relieved of office on account of ill-health in January 1759, and died the following February. His tombstone in the College burial ground records, beside his virtues, that he was Prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton.

SAMUEL SANDYS (1759–1763).

Licensed on 12th June 1759. He left in 1763 to become vicar of Meopham, Kent, and died at Lexden, Essex, in 1804.

MOSES BROWNE (1763–1787).

According to the "Dictionary of National Biography," Moses Browne, a pen cutter by trade, was born in 1704. He entered Holy Orders and became curate in 1753 to James Henry, author of "Meditations among the Tombs." In the same year he was presented with the living of Olney by the Earl of Dartmouth.

In 1763, whilst retaining his vicarage, he accepted the chaplaincy of Morden College, leaving Olney in the charge of his curate, John Newton, the intimate friend of Cowper. Moses Browne, beside being the chief poetical contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, produced several literary works, including "Angling Sports in Nine Piscatory Eclogues." He was a zealous chaplain, so much so that the pensioners rebelled against some of his ministrations, and the trustees were induced to put a mild check on his enthusiasm.

He was father of a numerous family, and Dr. Lansdell* notes the baptism

* "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," *IV., page* 27.

of four-and-twenty grandchildren between 1764 and 1787. His wife Anne died in 1783, and his own death occurred in 1787. Their vault lies in the burial ground under the walk of arched fruit trees planted by Dr. Lansdell about 15 feet south of the headstone described on page 23.

GEORGE PATRICK (1787–1790).

A friend of the late chaplain, who had occasionally officiated at the College chapel, George Patrick was elected to succeed Moses Browne on 10th October 1787. His name has also found a place in the "Dictionary of National Biography," but at Morden College he was "without honour." His missionary zeal, together with his *extempore* sermons and prayers, called down upon him the complaints of the members and the rebuke of the trustees. He earned the title of "Methodist" chaplain, and in 1790 he was dismissed in circumstances not greatly to the credit of the authorities concerned. His later experiences were more fortunate, and after taking a curacy at Carshalton he became evening lecturer, first at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, and afterwards at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, where he drew large audiences. He joined the Eclectic Society the year before its members inaugurated the Church Missionary Society, and died in 1800 at Madeley, where he lies buried. Portraits of him now hang in the library and the vestry of the College which formerly rejected him.

JOHN WATSON (1790–1818).

Previously rector of Faulkbourne, Essex, John Watson was elected chaplain in September 1790 and remained at his post for 28 years.

WILLIAM MARSH (1819–1842).

Although it is clearly stated in Sir John Morden's will that the offices of chaplain and treasurer were to be filled whenever possible by relatives of his own family, the rule had not been observed in the election of former candidates for the chaplaincy. In 1819, however, the trustees, foreseeing that this office would become a very valuable one when the lease of the houses built on the chaplain's field would be surrendered,* took counsel's opinion on the terms of the will, and eventually advertised for candidates of the Founder's kin. As a result, William Marsh, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and curate of Calstone, Wilts, who proved his relationship with Lady Morden's family, was elected in May 1819. He brought up a large family, many of whom settled in the neighbourhood, and at his death in 1842 was succeeded by his eldest son.

WILLIAM MARSH, Junior (1842–1862).

* *See page* 39.

WILLIAM COLLETT (1862–1865).
A kinsman of Sir John Morden's family, William Collett came from the parish of St. Mary's, Thetford, Norfolk, to become chaplain. His Founder's Day sermon, delivered on 24th June 1863, was printed at the cost of the trustees.

HON. JOHN HARBORD (1865–1892).
According to Dr. Lansdell,* "Mr. Harbord was descended from John Morden of Exning, Suffolk, (the great-great-grandfather of Sir John Morden,) through Sir William Morden, first baronet, who inherited estates of his maternal uncle, and assumed in 1742 the name of Harbord." He was rector of Hanworth (Norfolk) before coming to Morden College.

HENRY LANSDELL, D.D. (1892–1912.)
Author of "Princess Ælfrida's Charity," "Russian Central Asia," "Chinese Central Asia," "Through Siberia," "Through Central Asia," and several books on tithe. The first is a work of great historical value on the College and the antecedent history of the properties with which it is endowed.

WILLIAM WALTER GEORGE GIFFARD (appointed 1912).

TREASURERS.

Treasurers

NATHANIEL BRAND (1708–1729).
Nephew of Lady Morden (the elder son of her brother Thomas). Nathaniel Brand was appointed treasurer by a document entitled "The Deed Roll of the Founder," which no longer exists. He took office upon Sir John Morden's death, and his intimate relationship with Lady Morden no doubt facilitated the direction of affairs according to her wishes. At her death, however, he was not so successful in carrying out the joint duties of her executor and treasurer of the College. He was accused of fraud by the trustees and was forced to resign on the 9th of May 1729. Mr. Brand was a solicitor practising in Thavies Inn and was sometime Master of the Inn.

JOSEPH BRAND (1730–1757).
Joseph Brand was also a nephew of Lady Morden, being a son of her eldest brother, Sir Joseph Brand of Edwardstone. He resigned office in 1757.

* "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," *VI., page* 72.

JOHN BENNETT (1757–1782).

Grandson of Lady Morden's youngest sister Anne, who married Sir John Bennett, Serjeant-at-Law and Judge of the Marshalsea Court. He died on a journey to Bath in 1782, and was brought to Blackheath and interred in the Founder's vault beneath the chapel. He was a barrister and member of Lincoln's Inn.

THOMAS BENNETT (1782–1802).

Another grandson of Lady Anne Bennett and cousin of the last treasurer. He was a solicitor of Broad Street, Bishopsgate. He died in 1802.

ALEXANDER BENNETT (1802–1819).

Brother of the last treasurer, and thus the third grandson of Lady Anne Bennett to hold this office. He died 19th October 1819, aged 84, and was buried in the Founder's vault.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH (1819–1872).

During the long period of his treasurership Mr. Smith did much valuable work for the College, and left important records for the later historian. He claimed descent, on his mother's side, from Thomas Brand, brother of Lady Morden. One of his first duties was the collection and revision of the College rules which had fallen into disuse, and one of his last important achievements was the compilation of the "General Register of the College." This latter is a folio MS. volume in which are inscribed a large number of historical details and records relating to the College, lists of officers, trustees and members, and a biographical sketch, entitled "Rough Notes towards a Memoir of Sir John Morden." The memoir was ultimately printed, and issued in three editions in 1853, 1867 and 1892.

Mr. Smith was associated with the promoters and founders of King's College School, and he served as its secretary until about 1843. This entailed attendance at the school, and it was not until 1845, when his salary as treasurer was raised from some £70 to £400, that he was able to give his whole time to Morden College. Several relatives of the treasurer are buried in the College burial ground, including his younger son, and the parents of his second wife. His first wife was interred in the Founder's vault, and on his death in 1872, at the age of 85, his body was laid in the same resting place.

HORATIO ELPHINSTONE RIVERS (1872–1901).

CHARLES FALKLAND MONCKTON (appointed 1901).

TRUSTEES FROM THE TURKEY COMPANY.

Sir Edmund Harrison (1708–1715).
Trustee appointed by Sir John Morden. He is mentioned by Prinsep, in his "Record of Services of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency," as a director of an English Company.

Sir Pelatiah Barnardiston, Bt. (1708–1712).
Trustee appointed by Sir John Morden. He was a nephew of the Founder's brother-in-law, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bt., and ultimately succeeded to his title and estate. He was a member of the Turkey Company.

William Fawkener (1712–1715).
The only one of the five trustees named in Sir John Morden's will to fill vacancies in the board who lived to take up office.

Nicholas Morse (1712–1714).
Dr. Lansdell* refers to a Nicholas Morse, Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, at the time of its capture (1746) by La Bourdonais, and suggests that he may have been a son of the trustee.

Philip Papillon (1712–1736).

Sir Charles Cooke (1712–1720).

Thomas Hanger (1712–1733).

Sir Peter Delmé (1716–1729).
Lord Mayor of London, 1724.

Richard Chiswell (1716–1744).
Member of Parliament for Colne and director of the Bank of England.

Thomas Cooke (1721–1752).
He was a director of the Bank of England, and a notice of his death occurs in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1752 (p. 385). He left legacies to the chaplain, treasurer and members of the College. It is traditionally asserted that he was buried, at his own wish, without a coffin, near one of the College gates. Dr. Lansdell believes that the interment took place in the burial ground. A contemporary account of the funeral is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and another reference occurs in Dr. Robinson's "History and Antiquities of Stoke Newington" (p. 101).

* "*Princess Ælfrida's Charity*," *IV., page* 4.

Kenelm Fawkener (1721–1758).

Dudley Foley (1729).

Sir John Lock, Bt. (1729–1746).

John March (1736–1774).

John Cooke (1736).

Richard Chiswell, M.P. (1747–1772).

William Hanger (1747).

Richard Stratton (1750).

Leithullier Tooke (1751–1759).

James Lock (1751).

William Clark (1759).

Edward Vernon (1759).

Thomas Levett (1759).

Puggin Shaw (1759).

William Cooper (1760).

Samuel Smith (1764).

William Ewer, M.P. (1766–1789).

James Lee (1770–1806).

William Hammond (1774).

John Free (1774).

Richard Willis (1777).

Samuel Bosanquet (1775–1806).

Peter Cazalet (1785–1787).

Richard Clarke (1785–1800).

Edward Forster (1787–1812).
Banker and antiquary. He was for nearly 30 years Governor of the Russia Company and was consulted by Pitt on questions concerning the paper currency.

Nathaniel Free (1788).

Thomas Ewer (1789).

William Cooke (1789–1791).

Richard M. T. Chiswell (1790–1796).
Originally Richard Muilman, changed his name to Trench Chiswell on succeeding to the Debden Hall estate. He was the son of a Dutch merchant and entered Parliament as member for Aldborough. An antiquary, he collected notes on the history of Essex. He committed suicide in 1797.

Peter Hammond (1790–1794).

William Cazalet (1792).

Richard Lee (1795–1798).

Thomas Farley Forster (1795–1803).

Robert Stevenson (1797–1812).

John Dunnage (1799).

William Bosanquet (1803–1811).

John Green (1806–22).

Jacob Bosanquet (1806–1828).

William Robinson (1808).

Sir John Lubbock, first baronet (1809–1815).

Sir John William Lubbock, second baronet (1812–1840).

William Mellish (1813–1838).

John Staniforth (1813–1838).

Edward Lee (1817–1826).

Trustees, East India Company

TRUSTEES FROM THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

William Astell (1827–1847).

Charles Bosanquet (1827–1850).

James Gibson (1827–1838).

Thomas Warre (1830–1834).

Timothy A. Curtis (1839–1855).

Thomas Baring, M.P. (1839–1873).

Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bt. (1840–1865).

Lord Leven and Melville (1842–1876).

Baron John Benjamin Heath (1843–1877).

Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, M.P. (1848).

George Robert Smith (1850–1869).

Thomas Matthias Weguelin, M.P. (1855–1885).

Sir John Lubbock, Bt., M.P. (1865–1895).

Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.P. (1869–1895).

Jervoise Smith (1874–1884).

**Hon. Ronald Ruthven Leslie-Melville, afterwards Earl of Leven and Melville* (1875–1895).

**Henry Burnley Heath* (1878–1895).

**James Stewart Hodgson* (1878–1895).

* *Not appointed by the East India Company.*

TRUSTEES FROM THE COURT OF ALDERMEN.

Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bt. (1884–1891).

Sir Andrew Lusk, Bt. (1885–1896).

Sir William Lawrence (1891–1895).

Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bt. (1895–1903).

Sir Henry Edmund Knight (1895–1910).

Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt., M.P. (1895–1905).

Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G. (1895–1907).

Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bt. (1895).

Sir Joseph Savory, Bt. (1895).

Lt.-Colonel Sir Horatio D. Davies, K.C.M.G. (1896–1912).

Sir James T. Ritchie, Bt. (1903-1912).

Sir Walter H. Wilkin, K.C.M.G. (1905).

Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bt. (1907–1909).

Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt. (1910).

Sir David Burnett, Bt. (1910).

Sir John Charles Bell, Bt. (1912).

Sir Edward E. Cooper (1912).

APPENDIX A.

WILL of Sir JOHN MORDEN, Baronet.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Sir John Morden of Ricklemarsh in the County of Kent Baronett being well in health of Body and of sound and perfect minde and memory (thanks be to God) but knowing the uncertainty of this life and being desirous to settle my Estate doe make and declare this to be my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following (that is to say) ffirst I recomend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator and Redeemer And I committ my Body to the Earth to be interred in the Chappell I have now built in my College hereinafter mentioned at the discretion of my dear Wife Dame Susan Morden and my Trustees hereinafter named without any pomp or singing Boys but decently and as concerning that Estate both reall and personall which it hath pleased God to bless me with in this world I give and dispose of the same as hereinafter is mentioned expressed and declared (that is to say) Imprimis My Will is and I doe hereby give and devise unto my dear and loveing wife Dame Susan Morden Six Hundred pounds per annum clear of all charges repairs Parliament taxes and all other taxes deductions and abatements whatsoever during her natural life to be retained by her or paid to her by my Trustees hereinafter named out of all my Reall Copyhold and personnall Estate whatsoever Quarterly at the ffour most usueall ffeasts or daies of payment in the year (that is to say) on the ffeast of the birth of our Lord God The Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary The Nativity of St. John Baptist and Saint Michaell the Archangell by even and equall portions The first payment thereof to begin and be retained or paid to her at such of the said ffeasts or daies of payment which shall first happen after my decease And for the true payment thereof I doe hereby charge All my Estate Reall Coppyhold and Personall during her natural life And my Will is that the same is and shall be taken by her in lieu and in full satisfaction and discharge of all Contracts of Marriage Dower Thirds Customary parts and all other claimes and demands whatsoever which she shall or may have or claime to my Estate Reall Coppyhold or Personall whatsoever except what is hereby further devised unto her Item I give and bequeath to my said loveing Wife for her Life (over and above what I have already given) All that the Mansion House or seate called Ricklemarsh in the County of Kent wherein I now dwell together with all and every the Gardens Orchards Vineyards ffishponds Yards Stables and Barns Outhouses and the Avenue or Close leading up to the same from the Road and the Close adjoining thereto wherein the Horsepond is and the Close and Walke called Mount Ecco Walke and all other the appurtenances thereto belonging together with soe many acres of land meadow and pasture next adjoyning to the said House as will amount unto the yearly value of one hundred pounds at the least to be set out and alloted to her by Sir Edmund Harrison Daniel Morse and Pelatia Barnardiston Merchants of the City of London Trustees herein-after mentioned or the survivors or survivor of them according to their discretions Item I give and bequeath unto my said loveing Wife Dame Susan Morden one hundred pounds to buy her Mourning Item I give and bequeath to my said Dear wife my best Coach and Chariott and ffour of my best Horses and the furniture thereof and all my cowes and Dairy and alsoe one moity or halfe part (the same in two equall parts to be divided) of all my household

stuffe Furniture utensills Plate Jewells China ware Cabbinetts Linnen Woollen Hangings Bedding Pewter Copper and Brass and all other my Furniture and ornaments of household whatsoever as well in the Countrey as in London to dispose of at her will and pleasure and alsoe I give unto her dureing her life the use and wearing of all the other moiety of the said Household Stuffe Furniture Utensills Plate Jewells China Ware Cabinets Linnen Woollen Hangings Bedding and other Furniture and Ornaments of Household whatsoever And my Will is that an Inventary and Valuation of all the said Household goods plate and jewells the better to ascertaine the same be made and delivered to the said Trustees Sir Edmund Harrison Daniel Morse and Peletia Barnardiston some or one of them to preserve the same for the uses hereinafter mentioned Item I give and bequeath to the sister of my late deceased godson Morden Hodder Fifty pounds To cosin Peake's three children Forty pounds equally to be devided amongst them which last mentioned legacies my Will is that my Executrix hereinafter named doe putt out and place the same at interest according to her discretion for the said severall Infants best advantage untill they shall severally and respectively attaine their severall and respective ages of one and twenty years or daies of marriage which shall first happen But my Will and meaning nevertheless is that my Executrix upon any loss or miscarriage thereof shall not be answerable for the same out of her own Estate And my Will and meaning alsoe further is that if my said Executrix shall finde it most for the advantage of any of my said Legatees to dispose of any of their said Legacies or any part thereof during their Infancy for the preferrment or well doeing of any of the said Legatees to putt or place them in the world for their advancment or benefit or to make them a stock for the better carrying on of their Imployments or Trades then my Will is that my said Executrix may at her discretion pay and dispose thereof accordingly and that such of the said Legatees acquittances shall be sufficient discharges for the same (thô dureing their infancy).

Item I give and bequeath to my cousin George Austen the sume of fforty pounds which he owes me and I doe hereby release and discharge him thereof which with the Two hundred pounds I formerly gave to putt his two sons out is Two hundred and fforty pounds Item I give to my cousin John Morden of Bradly in Cambridgeshire the sume of ffive pounds and to Cosin Rathbone daughter of my cosin Rathbone Twenty pounds and to Cosin Adams Ten pounds and to my Cosin Dickenson all the money she or her husband oweth me and which I have at any time lent them or either of them and I doe hereby release and discharge them thereof being above Two Hundred pounds And my neece Mary Brand the daughter of my brother Thomas Brand one hundred pounds and to my Godson Thomas Brand son of my said Brother Thomas Brand ffifty pounds and to my Godson John Bennett one hundred pounds and to my Goddaughter Elizabeth Brand daughter of Brother John Brand ffifty pounds and to my Godson John Peers the son of Cosin Peers ffifty pounds and to my cosin John ffrancis the seventy pounds I have already lent him and which he now owes me and I do hereby release and discharge him thereof And to Samuel Soames Esquire only son of Sir Thomas Soames deceased One Hundred Pounds And my Will is that the Acquittance of such of the said Legatees as are under age or the Acquittances of their ffathers or Mothers respectively shall be sufficient Discharges to my said

Executrix for the payment thereof Item I give and bequeath to each of my Servants living with me at the time of my decease ffive pounds apeece to buy them mourning And to the poor of Saint Martin's Outwich Three pounds And to the poor of the parish of Charlton in the County of Kent ffive Pounds And Whereas I have already Lent to Christchurch Hospitall Two Hundred pounds I doe hereby give the same to the said Hospitall and I doe hereby Release and Discharge them hereof And whereas I did subscribe and since paid one Hundred pounds to Saint Thomas' Hospitall in Southwarke I doe hereby give the same to the said Hospitall and hereby release and discharge the same.

And I doe hereby give and bequeath Two Hundred pounds to be laid out and disposed of by my Executrix in dischargeing of poor Prisoners out of the Kings Bench Prison Marshalsea prison the ffleet Ludgate and both the Counteiss within the City of London not paying above Three pounds for the dischargeing of any one And also One hundred pounds to be Distributed to Poor Blinde persons to such as were borne blinde fforty shillings apeece and to other blinde persons twenty shillings apeece And I doe hereby give to my loveing Brother John Bennett for severall personall services done me the sume of One Hundred pounds and Twenty guineas for mourning Item I give to my cosin John Morden Calendar the sume of One Hundred pounds And I doe hereby give unto Sir Edmund Harrison Daniel Morse and Pelatia Barnardiston Twenty guineas apeece to buy them Mourning And I make my said loveing Wife Dame Susan Morden sole Executrix of this my last Will.

And my further Will and Minde is and I doe hereby give and devise unto Sir Edmund Harrison Daniel Morse and Pelatia Barnardiston and the survivor of them his Heirs and Assigns for ever All other my Reall and Copyhold Estate of Inheritance of which I now am or may be seized during my Life and which is not hereinbefore otherwise devised or disposed of subject nevertheless to the payment of the said Annuity of Six Hundred pounds per Annum to my said dear wife Susan Morden dureing her life To Have and to Hold the same unto the said Sir Edmund Harrison Daniel Morse and Pelatia Barnardiston their Heirs and Assigns In Trust and for the uses Intents and purposes following (that is to say) I will and order that there to be placed in the Colledge now ffinished by me and scituate in a certaine ffield called Greatstone in the parish of Charlton near Blackheath in Kent as many poor honest sober and discreet Merchants as the clear yearly Rent and Revenue of my said Reall or Coppyhold Estate of Inheritance will Maintaine according to the Allotments and provisions hereunder appointed which said poor Merchants I direct may be of the age of ffifty years apeece at the least and such as have lost their Estates by accidents dangers and perills of the seas or by any other accidents ways or means in their honest endeavours to gett their Liveing by way of Merchandizing And I doe hereby declare my Will to be that each of the said poor Merchants be allowed and accordingly I doe give and allow each of them a Pension of Twenty Pounds a year to be paid and laid out to and for them in such manner as is hereinafter directed and appointed And my Will is that there shall be with and out of their said Pensions of Twenty pounds apeece a constant Table and Commons kept in the Hall of the said Colledge for the provision and sustenance of the said poor Merchants to Dyne and supp together (such as are able to come out of their Chambers every Day in the year And for such as are not able to come out of their Chambers such

provision shall be made and sent to them as is necessary and convenient for them in their conditions.

And my Will is that the said decayed Merchants shall allwaies in the said Colledge wear Gownes all alike And that out of the said Twenty pounds per Annum apeece shall yearly be allowed fforty shillings apeece to buy them new Gowns And alsoe twenty shillings apeece to buy each of them a chaldron of coales for ffireing in their chambers and the remaining seventeen pounds apeece shall be applyed to the maintenance of their said table and Commons and for the buying and dressing and prepareing of their provisions and for the buying of their Bread and Beer and alsoe Coales for their Kitchen and Hall and all other necessaries whatsoever for their maintenance and provision And if there shall be any overplus of the said Pensions of Twenty pound apeece left after all their Commons and provisions Gownes Coales and other necessaryes paid for that the same shall be equally amongst them as far as it will goe towards providing them with Cloathes and other necessaries And my Will is that each one of them shall have a Lodging appointed for him in the said Colledge and shall be constantly resident in the said Colledge And my Will is that there shall be a person appointed to be Treasurer to take collect and receive for the use of the said Colledge all the Rents revenues sume and sumes of money belonging to the said Colledge and shall pay and disburse all the said pensions and all other charges and Expences of the said Colledge for the provisions Repaires Wages and other Expenses whatsoever in such manner as is hereby ordered and directed and shall prepare and keep Books fairely written of all his Receipts and Disbursements to be perused and allowed of and signed by the Visitors hereinafter named once a year at least and oftener whenever the said visitors hereinafter named shall call for the same And for his pains and trouble therein shall have an Allowance either out of the said reall or copyhold Estate or out of such other Estate as is hereby given or intended to be given to and for the Endowment of the said Colledge the yearly Pension or sum of fforty pounds per annum by the said Visitors upon their perusall of his Accounts And my Will is that the Chappell in the said Colledge be consecrated and that there be a sober devout and discreet person in Holy Orders appointed to be Chaplin to the said Colledge to read Divine Service there according to the present Liturgy of the Church of England as now by Law established every day mourning and evening and also to preach sermons twice a day every Sunday in the yeare and duely to administer the Holy Sacrament and to visit the sick and to bury the dead and doe all other matters and things according to the duty of his function and place and for his soe doeing shall have alsoe out of the said Reall or Copyhold Estate as is hereby given or intended to be given for the endowing of the said Colledge allowed to him Thirty Pounds a year And the said Chaplin and alsoe the said Treasurer shall have their dyet with the said Merchants in the Hall of the said Colledge and alsoe their lodginge in the said Colledge and the same shall be answered out of the Estate hereby alloted for the endowing the Colledge aforesaid and my Will is that the said Chaplin be allwaies resident to doe his duty in the said Colledge And that all the said Merchants doe constantly goe to Chappell and divine service twice every day without faile if they are able And my Will is that the Merchants themselves within the said Colledge for the time being by a majority of votes shall choose one or more at a time and as

often as they please out of their own number to buy in all the provisions and other necessaries for the said College and to take care thereof and deliver out the same to the cocke and others of the said College as occasion shall require without any reward or advantage thereof to be made for his or their paines (believing since I give the money to buy in all Things they will not think it a burthen to buy in their owne provisions and necessaries) And my Will is that there be a cooke appointed to dress all the provisions of the said Colledge who shall have out of the Rents of the said Reall and Coppyhold Estate or such other Estate as is hereby given for the purpose aforesaid not only Ten Pounds a yeare Wages but alsoe his Lodgeing and Dyet in the said Colledge And that there be alsoe a person appointed to be a Butler to take care of all the Bread and Beer and Cheese to lay the cloath and look after the Table Linnen And that he be Clerke of the Chappell for the time being and keep the same cleane and alsoe the Hall and all the Publick Roomes and the Buttery and Cellars and doe all other duties of a Butler and for his paines shall have out of the Estate before or hereafter given not only Ten Pounds a year Wages but alsoe his Lodgeing and Dyet in the said Colledge.

And my Will is that the Butler doe allwaies wait upon the said merchants at their Table Dinners and Suppers And I doe give and appoint Ten Pounds per annum issuing or to issue out of the Estate hereinbefore or hereinafter devised to be expended or laid up for the Repaires of the said Colledge and premises and the utensills and household stuffe thereof in the Kitchin Hall and Publick Rooms of the said Colledge And my will is that my Executrix and Trustees shall out of the same Estate furnish the Chapel of the said Colledge with all things decent and necessary for the same and alsoe shall furnish the Hall Kitchen Pantrys Butterys Washouses and all the public rooms of the said Colledge with fitt and convenient furniture for the severall and respective uses and purposes there requisite and necessary And in aid or as an addition to my said Reall and Copyhold Estate and that the number of the said poor Merchants may be increased and inlarged my will and desire is and I doe hereby order and direct That my said Executrix with the assistance of the Trustees above mentioned doe with all convenient speed collect and gett in all my personal Estate whatsoever or wheresoever, and that she doe with as much haste as may consist with reason make sale thereof and invest and lay out the money ariseing from the sale of the said Personall Estate and which shall remaine after my Debts particular Legacies and Funerall expenses first satisfied and paid in a purchase of some Lands or Heraditaments of Inheritance in Fee Simple And I will and direct that the Rents Issues and Profitts thereof be added to the Rents and Revennues of the Reall Estate of which I shall or may dye seized and that the said Estate of Inheritance soe to be purchased by the produce of my Personall Estate as aforesaid be conveyed to and vested in the said Sir Edmund Harrison Daniel Morse and Pelatia Barnardiston their Heirs and Assignes and that the Rents and Profitts thereof be applyed to the same uses intents and purposes as the Rents and Profitts of the Real Estate of which I shall dye seized are above limited and appointed and shall be a supply to the same And I doe hereby direct that such further number of poor Merchants be received and admitted into the said Colledge as the Rents and proffitts of such Estate soe to be purchased can maintaine and provide for according to the pentions limited and appointed to and over above

the allowances above made for the said Lodgeing and Dyett and the salaries above given to the severall officers above mentioned which said additionall or further numbers of Merchants shall have the same allowance and be on the same foundation and under the same Rules and Government as is and are above laid downe and appointed for the Merchants to be provided for out of my present Reall and Coppyhold Estate And I doe further direct that from and after the decease of my dear and loveing Wife the said Annuity of Six hundred pounds together with all other the Estate herein and hereby devised and bequeathed unto my said loveing [wife] shall alsoe be an addition to the Estate hereinbefore allotted for the Endowment of the said Colledge and shall be to the same uses as I have before limited and appointed, the Rents and Revenues of the Reall Estate of which I may or shall dye seized and of the other Estate above directed to be purchased and I doe hereby declare my meaning to be that the residue of all my Estate Reall or Personall after my Debts particular Legacies and Funerall charges paid shall be for Endowing the said Colledge and for answering the severall provisions and Pensions to such officers and poor Merchants as the amount of such my Estate when all invested in land or Hereditaments of Inheritance will provide for according to the allowances and pensions hereby given or intended to be given togeather alsoe with the sumes hereby directed to be spent in the entertaining the Visitors herein mentioned and repaireing the Colledge and other things above and hereafter specifyed And for further explanation of my meaning I doe will and direct that there be that prudent care taken by my Executrix dureing her life and by the Trustees herein appointed after her death that there be not any time admitted into the said Colledge a greater number of poor Merchants than what the Revenue appointed for the Endowment of the said Colledge is sufficient to maintaine and provide for according to the Pensions above mentioned And I hereby give power to my said Executrix and after her decease to my said Trustees to reduce or increase the number of the said poor Merchants as they shall think fitt haveing alwaies respect to the Incombe and Revenue of the Estates given and appointed for the Endowment of the Colledge aforesaid and for the better collecting in my Personall Estate abroade I doe hereby give my said Executrix full power and authority to imploy any ship or ships in which I am interrested and to fitt out and equipp the same and to make insurances thereon and generally to doe such other act or acts for the better getting in my Estate as is befitting a Merchant to doe and I doe hereby discharge my said Executrix from being lyable to any miscarriage in case what was done by her was well intended and I doe further will and direct my Executrix to make sale of any Ship or Ships part or share of ships I am interested if she thinks fitt and press and desire her to take the speediest course and methode for the sale or disposeall of my Personall Estate that can consist with prudence That the produce thereof may come in aid of my Reall Estate for the endowing of the said Colledge The Government of which said Colledge I will to be as followeth (That is to say) my Will is that the sole Government and Management of the said Colledge shall be in the Visitors hereinafter mentioned and their successors for ever And first I doe hereby appoint my said dear wife Dame Susan Morden Sir Edmund Harrison Daniel Morse and Pelatia Barnardiston to be the sole visitors thereof and they and the survivors of them or the major part of them or the survivors of them to have the sole Management and Government thereof to

place and displace the said Merchants Chaplain Treasurer and all other the said officers and Persons within the said Colledge at their Wills and pleasures and to make such orders and rules for the well Governing thereof as they or the major part of them shall from time to time in their discretions think fitt, and my will is that they or the major part of them shall visit the said Colledge once a year at least and oftener if they think fitt and that they or the major part of them shall then take and state the said Treasurer's Accounts and peruse and signe the same if they shall approve thereof and if not to call the said Treasurer to an Account for all such moneys as shall come to his hands and not be disposed of according to this my Will and that then they shall examine into the well governing of the said Colledge and into the manners and behaviour of everyone within the said Colledge and if they finde that the said Treasurer Chaplin or any of the Officers of the said Colledge doe not behave themselves according to their duty then or at any other time to displace them and appoint others in their rooms by a writing under their severall and respective hands and seales or under the hands and seales of the major part of them And alsoe then to examine into the manners and good behaviour of all the said Merchants and whether they keep constantly to Chappell and are resident in the said Colledge and if they finde them guilty of any sort of ill behaviour or not keeping strictly to the rules and orders of the Colledge or guilty of Swearing Drunkness or any debauchery or not keeping constantly to Chappell or not being resident That then or at any time after by any writing under their hands and seales or under the hands and seales of the major part of them they shall and may displace and turne them out and may putt in such other Merchants as in their discretion they shall think fitt according to this my will And they shall then veiw all the repaires done or to be done in the said Colledge or utensils of household stuffe and give such orders therein as to them shall seem meet And my Will is and I doe hereby give Ten Pounds per annum for ever to be expended in a Dynner for the Visitors in the said Hall on the day of their visitation and for provideing of Hay and Corn for their horses. And after they have dyned all the provisions remaininge to be given to the Merchants within the said Colledge And my Will is that there be rooms prepared for their reception And my Will is that immediately after the decease of any two of them the said visitors above mentioned That Sir John Buckwith Sir Humphrey Edwin John Morrice Esq. William Fawkenner and Mr. Justice Otgher all of London Turkey Merchants shall be trustees and Visitors of the said Colledge dureing their lives with the then surviveing Visitor or Visitors of the said Colledge above named and that then all the said Trustees and visitors doe visit the said Colledge and execute all the said powers and authorityes above mentioned to be given to the said first named above Trustees and visitors and that then when any one of all the said Visitors shall happen to dye that then immediately all the surviving visitors or the major part of them shall meet and under their hands and seales Constitute and appoint some one of the Turkey Company to supply the place of such deceased Visitor and to be Visitor with them dureing his life or if more than one happen to be dead then to constitute and appoint soe many of the Turkey Company to be visitors for their lives in the place of those that are deceased as will still keep up their number of seven Visitors to have allwaie the sole Government and management of the said Colledge according to the

true intention of this my Last Will and Testament And my will is that soe for ever as often as any of the said Visitors of the said Colledge shall dye the surviveing Visitors shall from time to time constitute and appoint discreet persons members of the said Turkey Company to supply their places and to fill up their number of seven Visitors And if it shall soe happen that all the Visitors of the said Colledge should dye without choosing others to succeed them Then my Will is that the Turkey Company shall choose seven persons members of their Company to be Visitors of the said Colledge for their lives and they to choose their successors accordingly in manner and forme aforesaid for ever And my Will is that if the said Turkey Company shall faile and there be noe such Company as now trades to Turkey soe that there cannot be Visitors chosen out of the members of the said Turkey Company that then the surviving Visitors or the major part of them shall constitute and appoint soe many out of the East India Company as will fill up and compleate the number seaven and if that Company faile and that there be noe such Company as now trades to the East Indies Then out of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London to be Visitors for their lives with them as will make up their number Seven Visitors for ever and so thenceforward from time to time surviving Visitors as often as any shall dye shall choose fit and discreet persons out of the said Court of Aldermen to be Visitors of the said Colledge And if the said Court of Aldermen shall happen to faile and there be noe such Court of Aldermen nor Turkey Company to choose out of Then my Will is that the surviveing Visitors shall from time to time and at all times when one or more of the said Visitors shall dye to constitute and appoint one or more to make up their number seven of such discreet and grave persons—gentlemen of the County of Kent—as the then Surviveing Visitors or the major part of them in their discretion from time to time shall think fitt to be Visitors of the said Colledge for their Lives and soe to choose Visitors successively out of the Gentlemen of the County of Kent to make up their number Seven for ever But so long as there shall be a Turkey Company and whensoever they shall be restored my Will is that the Visitors shall from time to time upon the Death of any of the said Visitors be chosen out of the said Turkey Company and I Will and direct that the said Trustees and Visitors from time to time and at all times hereafter when and soe often as or before they shall happen to be reduced to two in number in whom the Inheritance of the Estate hereby devised or to be purchased as aforesaid shall then be vested shall convey and assure the Inheritance and ffee Simple of the said Estates To the use of themselves and all other the then present Visitors for the time being and of their Heirs and Assignes for the purposes aforesaid And my Will and Meaning is that as well as the Charges of soe Conveying and Transferring the said Estates as all other Charges and expences in or about makeing purchases and ordering and manageing the Estate or Revenues wherewith the said Colledge is hereby endowed or intended to be endowed as aforesaid other than the expenses of the said Visitations which are hereby already provided for shall be borne and sustained and in the first placed allowed and deducted out of the Estates or Revenue aforesaid And my Will is that soe often as any of my Name or my own or my Wives Relations shall be qualified to be Chaplain or otherwise qualified to performe any of the offices in the said Colledge or be within the intention of this my Will to be put into receive the Charity of

the said Colledge that they shall be upon an Election preferred before others and be putt into the said Offices of the said Colledge for which they are qualified and putt in to receive the Charity thereof before any other persons whatsoever.

And Lastly I do revoke annull and make void all former and other Wills at any time heretofore by me made and I doe declare this to be My Last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the fifteenth day of October Anno Domini One Thousand seven hundred and two and in the first year of the Raigne of Our Soveraigne Lady Anne Queen of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c.

JNO MORDEN.

Signed sealed published prounounced and declared by the said Sir John Morden as his Last Will and Testament in the presence of Henry Radman Jno Curryer Thos. Woodford Jo Studley.

CODICIL.

WHEREAS on the fifteenth day of October last past I made my Last Will and Testament wherein mention is made that a Colledge was erected by me at or near Blackheath in the County of Kent for the maintenance of such poor Merchants as are therein described and Whereas in and by the said Will amongst diverse other bequests I gave or allotted an yearly Pension of Twenty Pounds to every poor Merchant that should be admitted into the said Colledge as by the said Will to which I now referr may appear and Whereas I have attended the Honourable The House of Commons in expectation of obtaining an exemption for the said Colledge from paying of Taxes but could not prevaile I doe therefore think fitt to make these presents a Codicil to my said Will and doe herein and hereby declare my minde to be that the said Pension allowance or Salary of Twenty Pounds yearly to each of the said Merchants shall be reduced and the same is hereby reduced to the yearly Payment or Pension of Fifteen Pounds and I will that the same sumes doe issue and be paid out of the said yearly Pension of Fifteen Pounds for buying of Gownes and Coals as are directed to issue and be made payable out of the yearly allowance of Twenty Pounds by the said Will allowed which said yearly allowance of Twenty Pounds I think fitt to reduce as aforesaid to the yearly sume of Fifteen Pounds In all other things whatsoever I confirme my said Will In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this nineth day of March Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and two* and in the second yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lady Queen Anne of England.

JNO MORDEN.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Radman Jno Curryer Jo Studley Jno Potten.

Somerset House Register 64 (*Barrett* 213). *Probate granted to Susannah Lady Morden 6 October* 1708.

* *New style*, 1703.

APPENDIX B.

The ORDERS *to be Obſerved in* MORDEN *COLLEGE.*

I. *Imprimis*, It is Ordered, That no Perſon or Perſons be elected, or admitted into this College, but ſuch Poor Merchants as are fallen into Decay by Accidents of the Seas, or otherwiſe, in their way of Merchandizing; being honeſt, ſober and diſcreet Members of the Church of *England*, as now by Law eſtabliſhed; and being ſingle perſons, of the Age of Fifty Years at the time of their Admiſſion into the ſaid College. And if by Miſinformation, Miſtake or otherwiſe, any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, or any common Swearers, Drunkards, quarrelſome, looſe, lewd, unruly, debauched or diſorderly Perſons, or any Perſon or Perſons infected with any infectious Diſeaſe, ſhall be placed or put into the ſaid College; that then all, and every ſuch Perſon, ſhall be immediately expelled, and put out of the ſaid College for ever.

II. Ordered, That no Friends, Relations or Acquaintance, of any of the ſaid Merchants or Servants, (unleſs in Caſe of Sickneſs, or the like, to take care of them) ſhall reſide, live or lodge in the ſaid College. And every Perſon or Perſons offending againſt this Order, ſhall forfeit for his firſt Offence all his and their Commons, during the Time any ſuch Perſon ſhall reſide, live or lodge with them in the ſaid College, and for one Month longer. And for the Second Offence, Six Months longer. And for the Third Offence, ſuch Merchants and Servants ſhall be expelled, and turned out of the ſaid College for ever.

III. Ordered, That every Member of the ſaid College ſhall be conſtantly reſiding and dwelling within the ſaid College; and ſhall not be wandring, and miſpending their Time in publick and diſorderly Houſes; but ſhall employ themſelves in Acts of Piety and Devotion. Nor ſhall abſent themſelves, without Leave, for Twenty four Hours, from the ſaid College; unleſs by unavoidable Accident, or Neceſſity; under Pain of being expelled the College.

IV. Ordered, That all the Gentlemen of the ſaid College be daily in Commons, in the Hall of the ſaid College; unleſs prevented by Sickneſs, or other ſuch like Indiſpoſition. And that their daily Allowance be, to each of them, a Pound of Meat, two Quarts of Beer, a Three-halfpeny Loaf, beſides Cheeſe and Butter. That the Time of dining be Twelve of the Clock; and of Supper, be Six of the Clock. And in Caſe of Sickneſs, (inſtead of ſuch their Allowance) there ſhall be provided for them, and ſent to their Chambers, ſuch other Proviſions and Neceſſaries, as ſhall be convenient and neceſſary for them in their Condition. And that no Gentleman of the ſaid College ſhall ſend, or carry away any Bread, Beer, or Victuals from Table at Dinner time; nor ſhall ſit down to, or riſe from Table, before Grace be ſaid.

V. Ordered, upon the ſeveral and reſpective Deaths, Departure, or Expulſions of every one of the Merchants of the ſaid College, that their and every of their Places ſhall remain, and continue vacant, and undiſpoſed of for Twelve Months, next after the Quarter Day then next enſuing. And their and every of their Yearly Allowances during ſuch Vacancies, ſhall be applied and diſpoſed of, for and toward the Repair and Support of the ſaid College.

VI. Ordered, that the College Gates be kept locked at Dinner and Supper times; and that all the Gates of the ſaid College be locked at Nine of the Clock

every Night in the Summer, and at Eight in the Winter. And that the key be carried and delivered to the Chaplain to be kept by him in his Lodging. And if any Member of the ſaid College be out after the Gates are locked up, he ſhall forfeit his next three Days Commons, for every ſuch his Offence.

VII. Ordered, that the Chaplain of the ſaid College be a Devout, Pious, Sober, Modeſt, Good Man, in Holy Orders ; and that he do read Divine Service according to the now Uſage of the *Church of England*, twice every Week Day in the Year, in the Chapel of the ſaid College, at the Hours of Eleven in the Morning, and at Three in the Afternoon ; and do read Prayers, and Preach twice every *Sunday* in the Summer time, and ſo likewiſe in the Winter, unleſs he ſhall be diſpenſed with by the Founder, or Foundreſs, or Viſitors for the time being, or the major Part of them, to preach but once a Day, during any Part of the two Winter Quarters. And during ſuch Diſpenſation, the ſaid Chaplain ſhall expound the Scriptures, and inſtruct the Congregation in Matters of Faith, and the Doctrine of the Church.

And it is further ordered, that the Chaplain ſhall be always reſident and abiding in the ſaid College, and not abſent himſelf above one ſingle Day at one time, and that but very ſeldom, without leave of the Founder or Foundreſs, or Viſitors, or major part of them, for the time being. And then the Chaplain to find one to do his Duty in every Thing there, according to his Place and Function in the ſaid College, during his Abſence ; and alſo, that the Chaplain do adminiſter the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at leaſt Four times in the Year ; that is to ſay, at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, or ſome *Sunday* or *Lord's Day* after *Trinity*, at the Diſcretion of the Chaplain ; and that he do Viſit and Pray with the Sick within the ſaid College ; and likewiſe exhort and prepare all the Members of the ſaid College to be worthy Partakers of the Holy Communion.

VIII. Ordered, That the Clerk of the Chapel do every Day ring the Bell, to call the Members to Prayer, ſome convenient time before the Chaplain do begin ; and do attend in the Chapel in his Gown, and duly make his Reſponſes ; and do his Duty there, and keep the Pews and Chapel clean and neat, upon pain of the Forfeiture of 9*s*. 4*d*. for every ſuch his Omiſſion or Offence, to be deducted out of his Yearly Salary and Wages.

IX. Ordered, that all the Merchants belonging to the ſaid College do attend and come to Prayers, Morning and Afternoon, in the Chapel of the ſaid College in their Gowns, with their Common Prayer Books ; and do behave themſelves there reverently, with great Piety and Devotion, and duly make their Reſponſes, upon pain of forfeiting their next and three Days Commons for every Breach of this Order. And do likewiſe receive the Holy Sacrament in the ſaid Chapel at leaſt Four Times every Year, upon pain of forfeiting Ten Days Commons, for every ſuch their Default and Neglect, without reaſonable Cauſe to the contrary, to be allowed by the Founder or Foundreſs, or Viſitors for the Time being, or the major Part of them ; and alſo that they be conſtant, attending upon ſuch Evening Lectures or Expoſitions, as the Chaplain ſhall uſe in the publick Hall for their Benefit and Inſtruction.

X. Ordered, that all Diſputes and Differences ariſing between the Members of the ſaid College, or any of them, ſhall be referred to the Determination of the Chaplain of the ſaid College, if he can compoſe and end the ſame ; if not, to

the abſolute Determination of the Founder or Foundreſs, or the Viſitors for the Time being, or the major part of them, or of ſuch other Perſon or Perſons, as they ſhall appoint to determine the ſame.

XI. Ordered, That every *Monday* Noon, immediately after Dinner, one of the Merchants belonging to the ſaid College ſhall be choſen by the Majority of Voices then preſent, to be Caterer that Week. Who being ſo choſen ſhall go to Market, and ſee the Meat weighed and brought into the College; and that their due Proportion of Meat be delivered by the Butcher to the Cook; and that all other Proviſions and Neceſſaries be provided, and ſent in for the Uſe of the ſaid College. And if any one ſo choſen ſhall refuſe or neglect to do his Duty therein, without reaſonable cauſe ſhown to the contrary, during that Week he ſhall be ſo choſen, he ſhall forfeit his Commons that Week for ſuch his Default or Neglect.

XII. Ordered, That no Servant ſhall cut, take, or carry away, or have any Commons from Table, before the Merchants have Dined, or Supped; or cut off any Meat before it be brought to Table, upon Forfeiture of a Week's Commons for every ſuch Offence.

XIII. Ordered, That all the Members of the ſaid College do demean and behave themſelves civilly and orderly in the ſaid College; and do not give any ill Language, or cauſe any Strife or Diſturbance between any of their Fellows; nor intermeddle with any Buſineſs of the College; contrary to the Intent of theſe Orders. And if any of them ſhall ſwear accidentally an Oath, or be Drunk, or commit any other immoral Act; for which he or they ſhall not be expelled; then they, and every of them ſo offending ſhall forfeit his, and their next Days Commons for ſuch their Offence.

XIV. Ordered, That if any of the Members of the ſaid College ſhall lye out of the ſaid College without leave from the Founder, Foundreſs, or Viſitors of the ſaid College, for the time being, or the Major Part of them; that every ſuch Member of the ſaid College ſhall forfeit one Weeks Commons for every Night he ſhall ſo lye out, without Leave or reaſonable Cauſe ſhewn for his ſo doing, to be allowed of by the Founder, or Foundreſs, or Viſitors, or the Major Part of them, for the time being.

XV. Ordered, That an Account in Writing every firſt *Monday* in every Month, be delivered by the Butler to the Steward, or Receiver of the ſaid College, of the Commons of all abſent Members, with or without Leave; and alſo of all the forfeited Commons, within that Month then laſt paſt. And that the Steward, or Receiver, do keep a diſtinct Account thereof, entred into his Book; and take care that the ſame be employed and diſpoſed of, for and towards the Maintenance and Improvement of the Garden of the ſaid College.

XVI. Ordered, That the Chaplain do take notice of, and endeavour to regulate and prevent all Miſunderſtandings and Diſorders, within the ſaid College, by viſiting the Hall and Chambers of the Gentlemen, and others of the ſaid College, as oft as Occaſion ſhall require.

XVII. Ordered, That all the Members of the ſaid College do obſerve, and ſtrictly keep and obey all theſe Orders, and all ſuch other Orders as from time to time ſhall be made by the Founder, Foundreſs or Viſitors, or the major Part of them, for the time being, for the well governing, ordering, and Management of the ſaid College.

APPENDIX C.

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1778. History of Kent. E. Hasted. Vol. 1, pp. 37–38. (*See* below, 1886.)

1787. The Ambulator, or The Stranger's Companion in a Tour Round London. . . . 3rd edition, p. 153. Printed for J. Bew in Paternoster Row.

1796. The Environs of London. Vol. 4, pp. 338–339. The Rev. D. Lysons. (The extra illustrated copy at the Guildhall Library should be consulted.)

1806–9. London, being an accurate survey and description of the British Metropolis and neighbourhood. Vol. 5, p. 121. David Hughson, LL.D. (Pugh.)

1828. (*Circa.*) History of Kent. By W. H. Ireland. Vol. IV., pp. 682–686.

1853. (Revised 1867.) Rough Notes toward a Memoir of Sir John Morden, Bart., founder of Morden College, Blackheath. Henry Smith, Treasurer. Greenwich: H. Richardson.

1857. Brief Historical Relation. N. Luttrell. vi. 347–348.

1885. Echoes from Theocritus, etc. Sonnets (25–26). E. C. Lefoy.

1886. Hasted's History of Kent. Part I. Hundred of Blackheath. Edited by H. H. Drake. pp. 125–127, etc.

1890. Notes and Queries. 7th Ser. x. 56.

1892. Historical MSS. Commission. 13th Rep. App. V. 412.

1911–16. Princess Elfrida's Charity. 7 parts. (A history of Morden College, and the property forming its endowment, from the earliest times.) Henry Lansdell, D.D.

A volume of notes, papers, portraits and poetical effusions, collected by Horatio Elphinstone Rivers, Treasurer of Morden College from 1872, is mentioned by the writer of the notice of Sir John Morden in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

The following works on architecture and on Sir Christopher Wren contain references to the College :—

1852. Sir Christopher Wren and his Times, p. 329. James Elmes.

1893. Inigo Jones and Wren, p. 170. Rev. W. J. Loftie.

1894. Renaissance Architecture in England. Reginald Blomfield.

1897. History of Renaissance Architecture in England. p. 184.

1901. The Later Renaissance Architecture in England. J. Belcher and Mervyn D. Macartney.

1908. Sir Christopher Wren. p. 193. Lena Milman.

1911. A History of Architecture in London. Walter H. Godfrey.

The following works of reference contain information concerning Sir John Morden and the College :—

1835. Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England. William Courthorpe.

1844. Extinct Baronetcies, p. 367. J. and J. B. Burke.

1873. Pedigrees of the Knights. MS. volume at the College of Arms. La Neve.

1876. Handbook of the Environs of London. James Thorne, F.S.A.

1892. Murray's Handbook of Kent. (Blackheath.)

1900. London and Environs. Baedeker.

1904. Complete Baronetage. Vol. 4 (1665–1707). Cockaigne, pp. 152–3.

The Dictionary of National Biography.

Prints and Drawings, etc., including Illustrated and other Articles in Periodicals.

Engraving of the west front of the College in the *Universal Magazine*. Published by J. Hinton at the King's Arms, St. Paul's Churchyard.

1722. Engraving by J. Kyp in "Views of Kent" (Badeslide). This engraving is reproduced in Strype's edition of the "Survey of London" by John Stow.

1741. Survey within Ten Miles of London, by John Rocque.

1849. Water-colour drawing by J. C. Buckler, F.S.A., dated Oct. 1849. (This is preserved in the dining-hall of the College, which possesses several other original drawings of the buildings.)

1890. The Architect. July 11, 1890. Plates Nos. 242 and 243 by the Architectural Illustration Society.

1899. Architectural Association Notes. June 1899. Drawings by Horace Farquharson.

1899 and 1901. The Architectural Association Sketch Book, 3rd Series :—
1899, Vol. IV., Organ Loft, drawing by G. N. Clift.
1901, Vol. V., measured drawings by T. F. Green, and mouldings by Horace Farquharson, Plates 3–7.

1904. The Builders' Journal and Architectural Record. 16 March 1904. Drawing of Organ Loft, by A. C. Bossom.

1906–8. The Architectural Review. Vol. 19, No. 115; Vol. 22, No. 133; and Vol. 23, Nos. 134–5. Illustrated articles by T. Frank Green.

1908. The Kentish Independent. August 1908.

1908. The Estates Gazette.

1910. Country and Town. Feb. 1, 1910. A 17th century Haven of Refuge. Cecil A. Sharpe.

Note.—In the Imperial Art Museum, Vienna, is a full-size replica of the chapel vestibule in oak, made by J. S. Henry and Sons, of Old Street, St. Luke's, in 1908, to the order of the Austrian Government.

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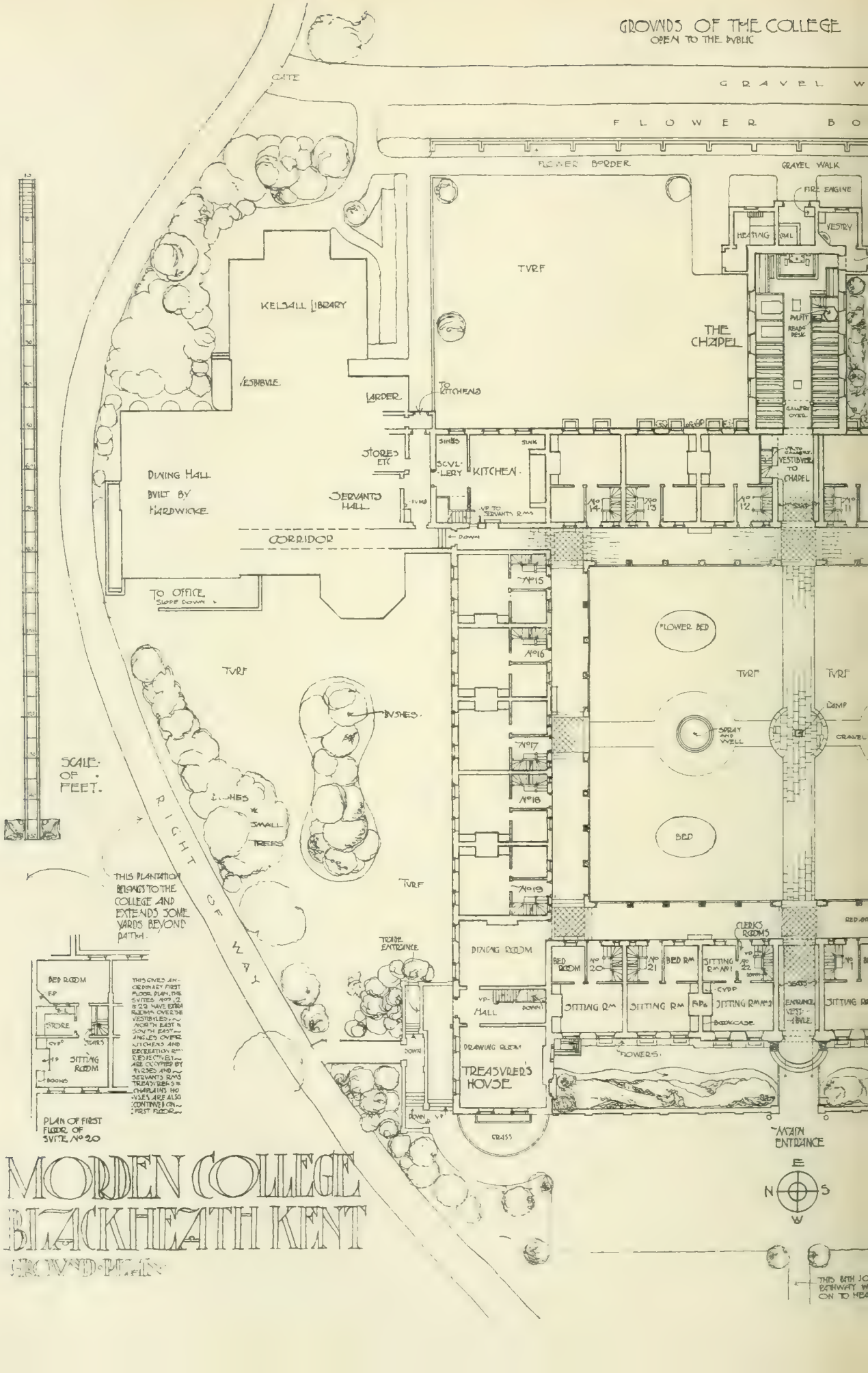
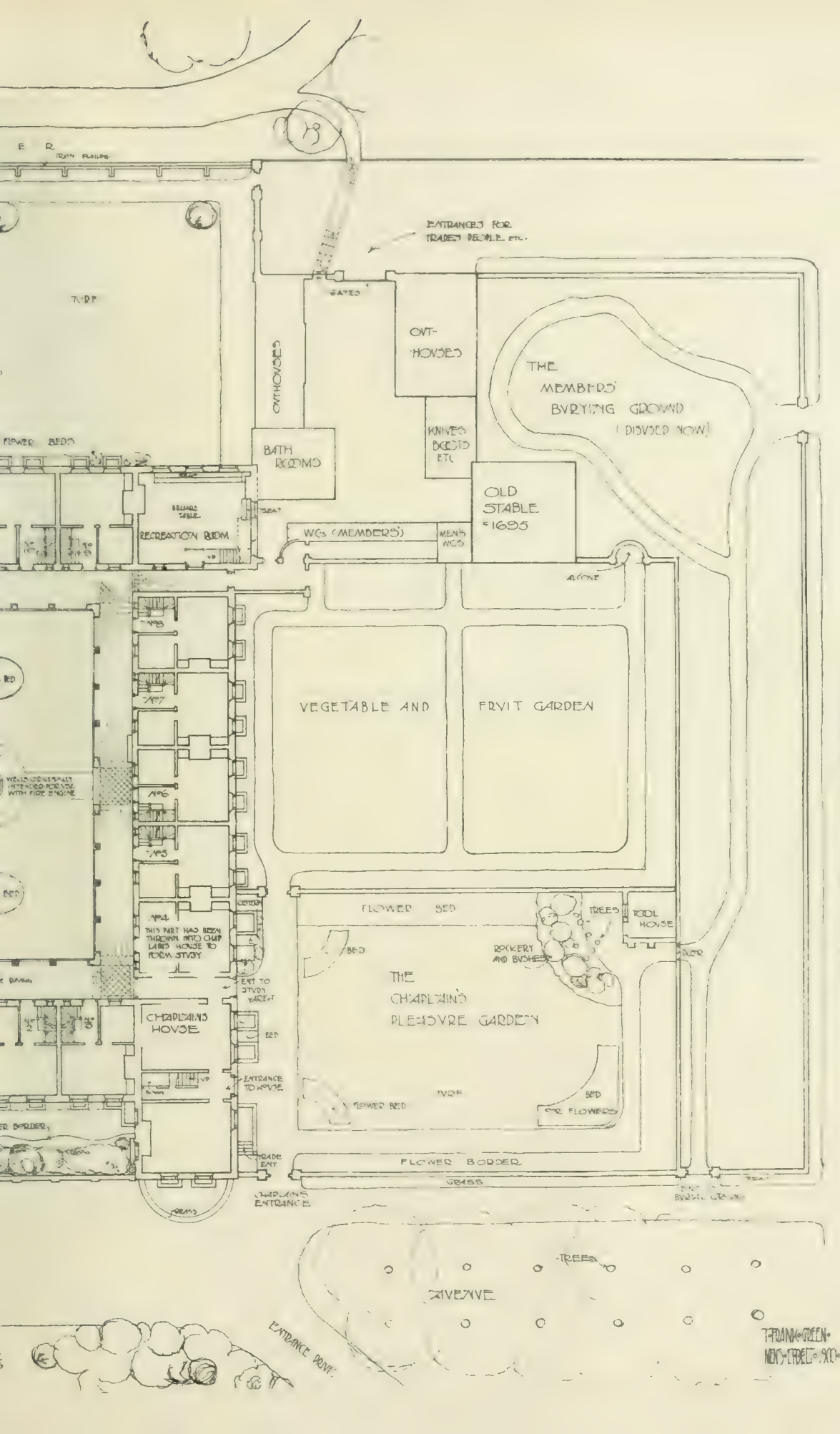
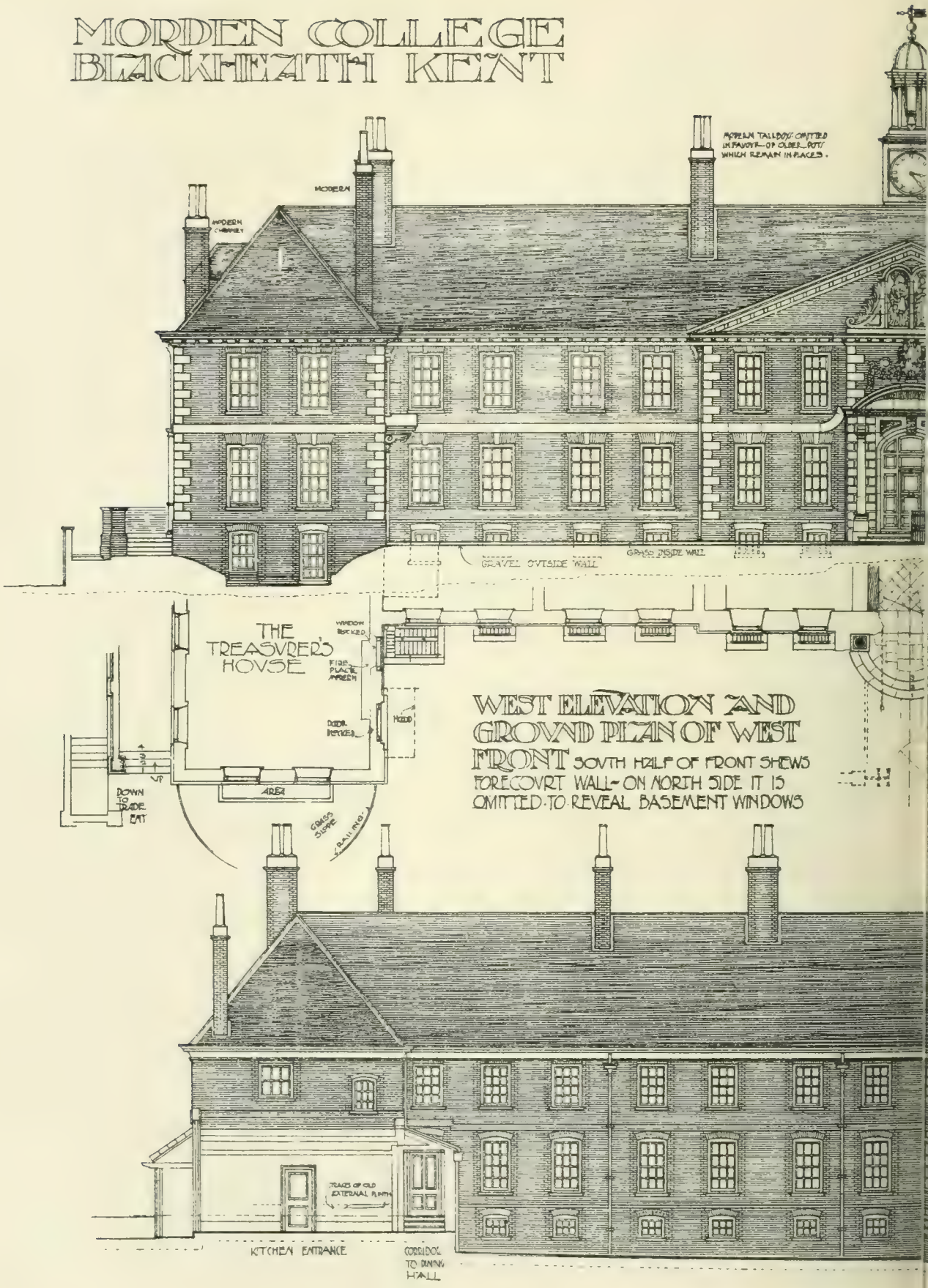
QUADRANGLE.

PLATE 2

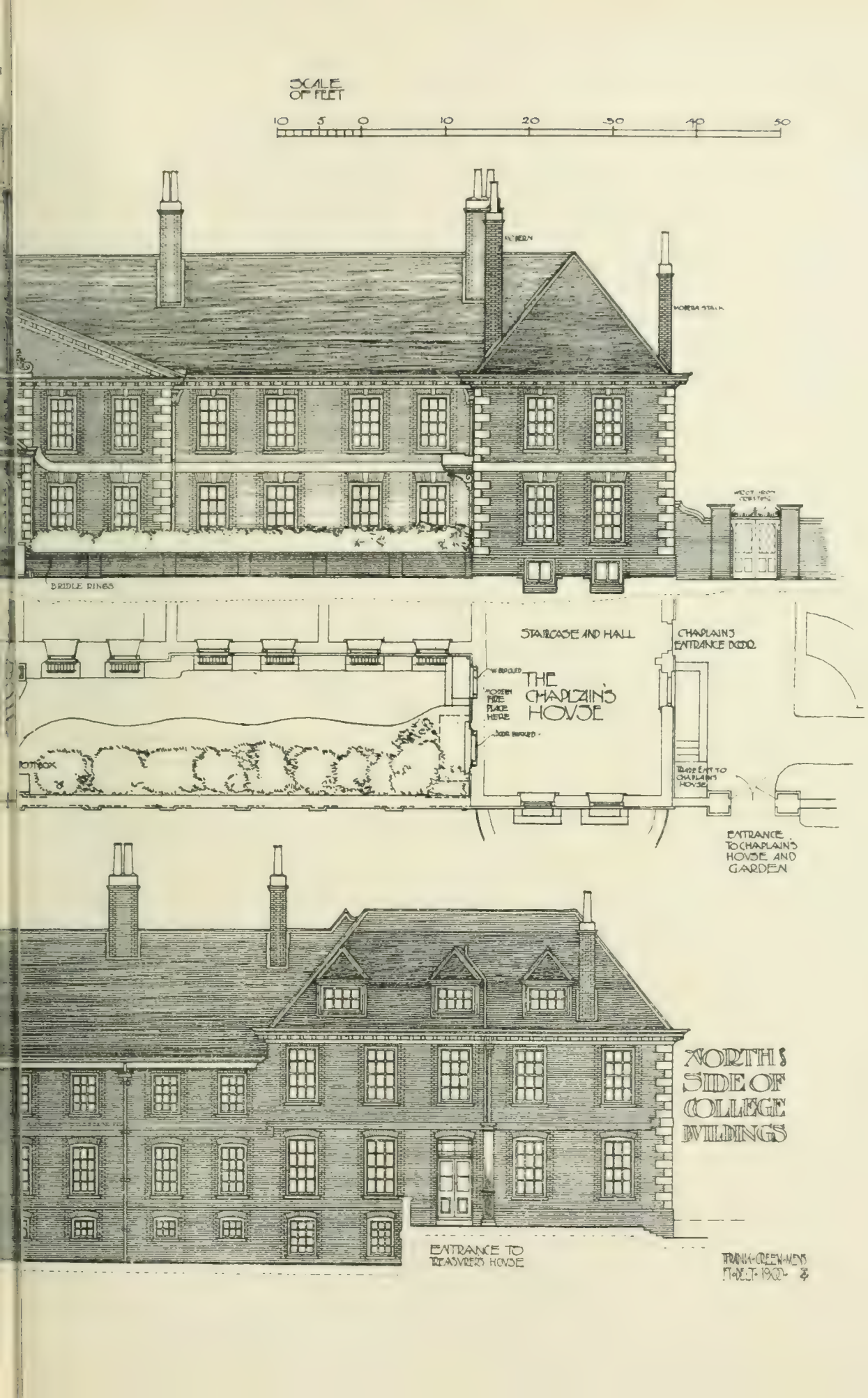

GROUNDS OF THE COLLEGE
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
GATE
GRAVEL W
FLOWER BO
FLOWER BORDER
GRAVEL WALK
FIRE ENGINE
VESTRY
HEATING
COAL
TURF
KELSALL LIBRARY
THE CHAPEL
PULPIT
READING DESK
GALLERY OVER
VESTIBULE
LARDER
TO KITCHENS
STORES ETC
SINKS
SCVLLERY
SINK
KITCHEN
DINING HALL
BUILT BY HARDWICKE
SERVANTS HALL
VP TO SERVANTS RMS
No 14
No 13
No 12
No 11
CORRIDOR
DOWN
TO OFFICE
SLOPE DOWN
No 15
No 16
No 17
No 18
No 19
FLOWER BED
TURF
TURF
TURF
BUSHES
SPRAY AND WELL
GRAVEL
SCALE OF FEET.
BUSHES
SMALL TREES
TURF
A PATH OF GRAVEL
THIS PLANTATION BELONGS TO THE COLLEGE AND EXTENDS SOME YARDS BEYOND PATH.
TRADE ENTRANCE
DINING ROOM
CLERKS ROOMS
BED ROOM
No 20
No 21
BED RM
SITTING RM No 1
No 22
VP
DOWN
CUPD
SEATS
ENTRANCE VESTIBULE
SITTING RM
SITTING RM
BP
SITTING RM No 3
BOOKCASE
SITTING RM
HALL
DRAWING ROOM
TREASURER'S HOUSE
FLOWERS
GRASS
MAIN ENTRANCE
BED ROOM
BP
D.L.
STORE
STAIRS
CUPD
BP
SITTING ROOM
BOOKS
THIS GIVES AN ORDINARY FIRST FLOOR PLAN, THE SUITES Nos 2, 8 & 22 HAVE EXTRA ROOMS OVER THE VESTIBULES ON NORTH EAST & SOUTH EAST ANGLES OVER KITCHENS AND RECREATION RM. THESE ETC BY ARE OCCUPIED BY NURSES AND SERVANTS RMS TREASURERS & CHAPLAINS HOUSES ARE ALSO CONTINUED ON FIRST FLOOR
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR OF SUITE No 20
MODEN COLLEGE
BLACKHEATH KENT
GROUND PLAN
E
N
S
W
THIS PATH JO
PATHWAY W
ON TO HEA


ENTRANCE FOR TRADES PEOPLE ETC.
GATES
OUT-HOUSES
THE MEMBERS' BURYING GROUND (DISUSED NOW)
BATH ROOMS
KNIVES BOOTS ETC
OLD STABLE c1695
RECREATION ROOM
WCs (MEMBERS)
MENS WCs
ALCOVE
VEGETABLE AND
FRUIT GARDEN
No8
No7
No6
No5
No4
THIS PART HAS BEEN THROWN INTO CHAPLAINS HOUSE TO FORM STUDY
FLOWER BED
TREES
TOOL HOUSE
ROCKERY AND BUSHES
THE CHAPLAIN'S PLEASURE GARDEN
CHAPLAINS HOUSE
ENTRANCE TO HOUSE
FLOWER BED
FLOWER BORDER
GRASS
CHAPLAIN'S ENTRANCE
TREES
AVENUE
ENTRANCE DRIVE
DRIVE FOR THE USE OF TRADES PEOPLE
T. FRANK GREEN. MEM. CEBEL. 900.

MORDEN COLLEGE
BLACKHEATH KENT



WEST ELEVATION AND GROUND PLAN OF WEST FRONT SOUTH HALF OF FRONT SHEWS FORECOURT WALL~ ON NORTH SIDE IT IS OMITTED TO REVEAL BASEMENT WINDOWS


SCALE OF FEET
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50
BRIDLE RINGS
STAIRCASE AND HALL
CHAPLAIN'S ENTRANCE DOOR
THE CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE
POSTBOX
ENTRANCE TO CHAPLAIN'S HOUSE AND GARDEN
NORTH SIDE OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS
ENTRANCE TO TREASURER'S HOUSE

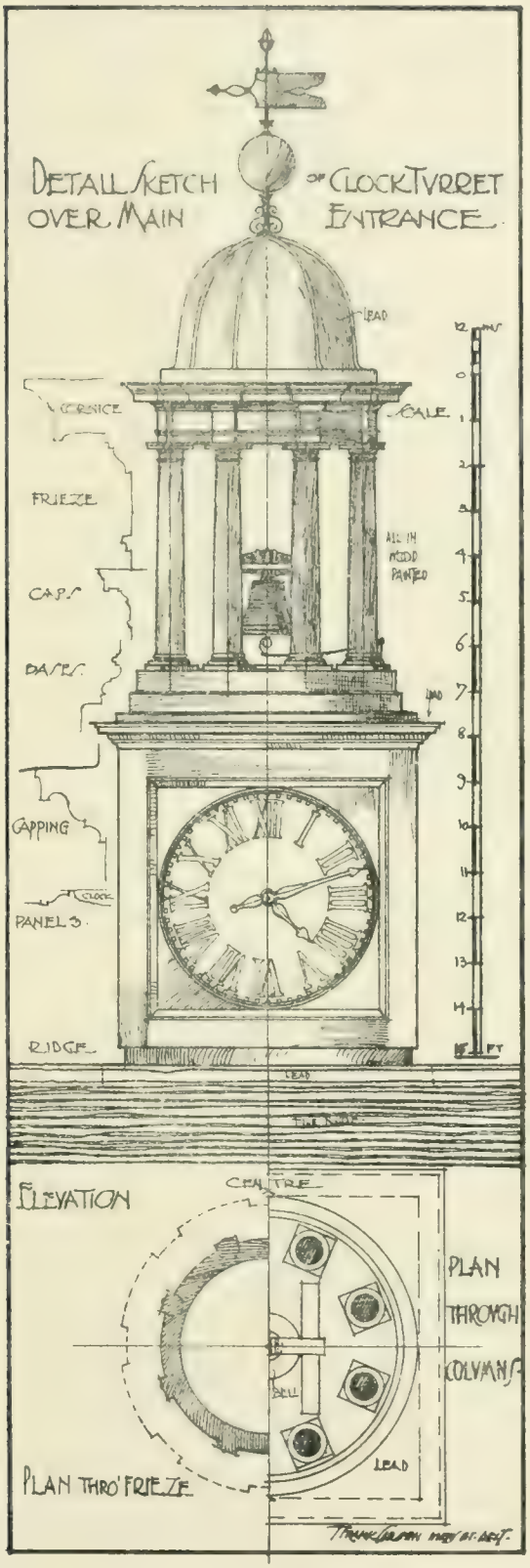
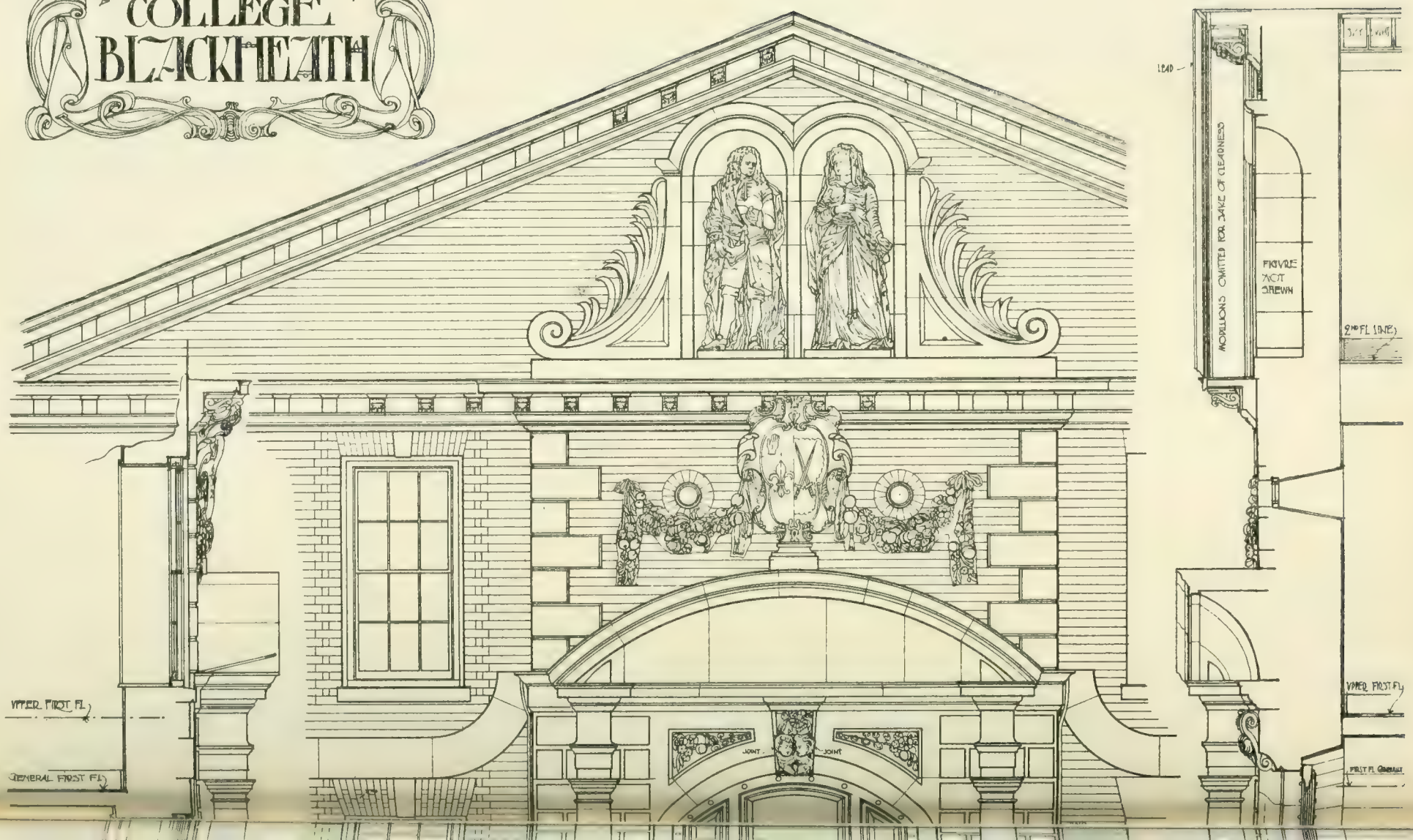
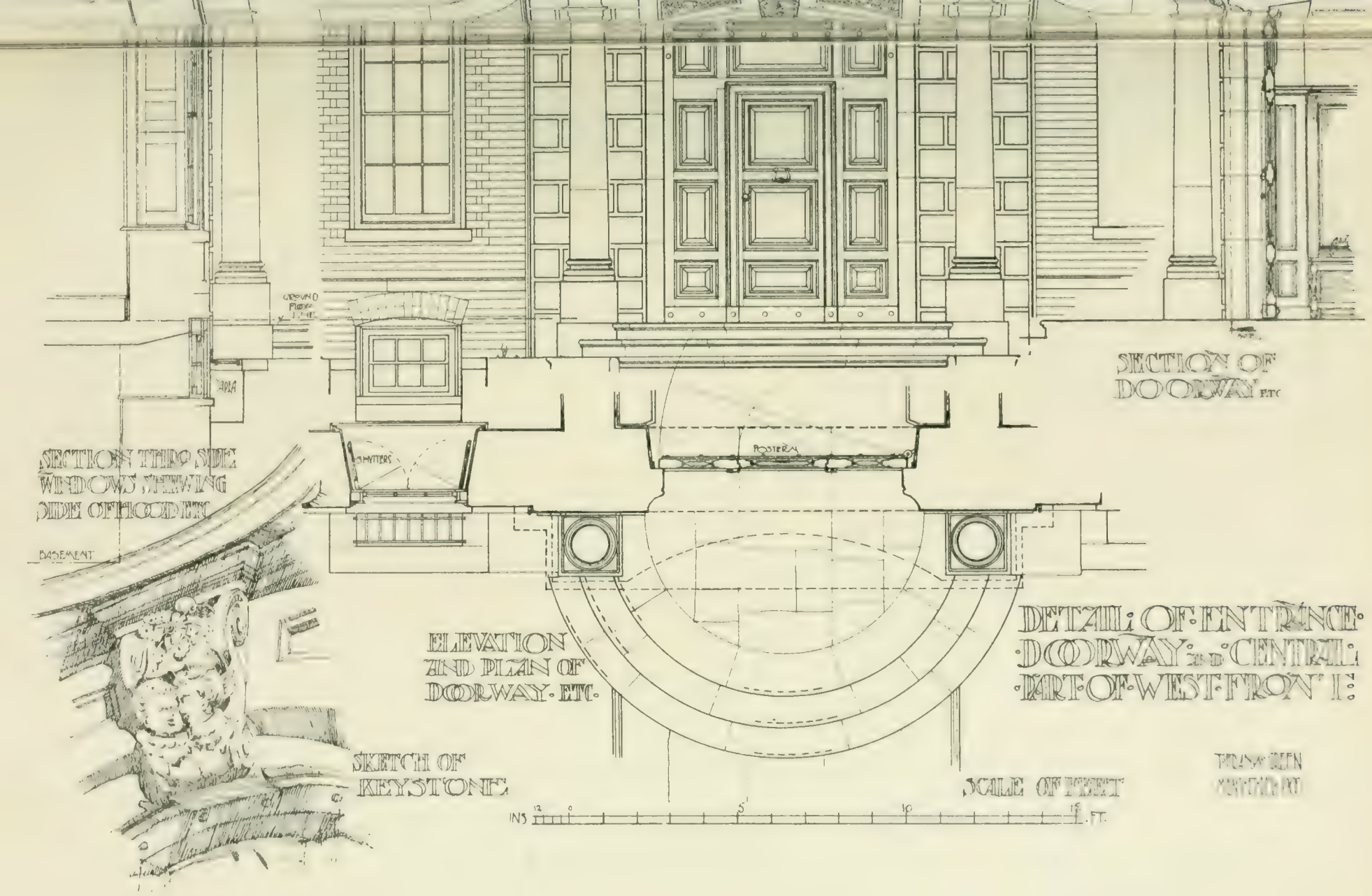

DETAIL SKETCH OF CLOCK TURRET OVER MAIN ENTRANCE
LEAD
CORNICE
SCALE
FRIEZE
CAP
DADO
CAPPING
CLOCK
PANEL 3
RIDGE
ELEVATION
CENTRE
PLAN THROUGH COLUMNS
PLAN THRO' FRIEZE
LEAD

PLATE 6

MORDEN COLLEGE BLACKHEATH




SECTION OF DOORWAY ETC
SECTION THRO SIDE WINDOWS FACING SIDE OF HOOD ETC
BASEMENT
SHUTTERS
POSTERN
ELEVATION AND PLAN OF DOORWAY ETC
DETAIL OF ENTRANCE DOORWAY AND CENTRAL PART OF WEST FRONT
SKETCH OF KEYSTONE
SCALE OF FEET
INS
FT

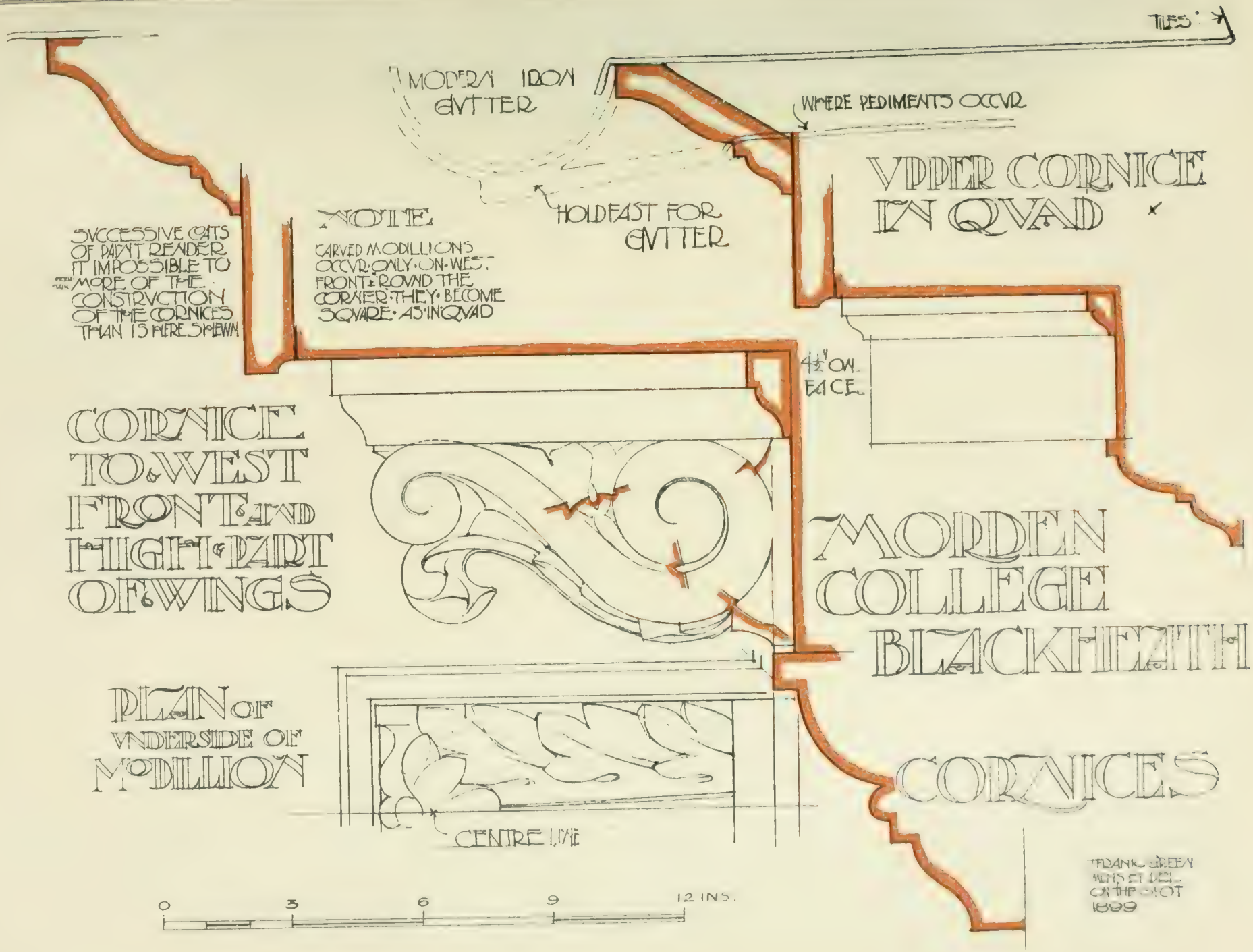
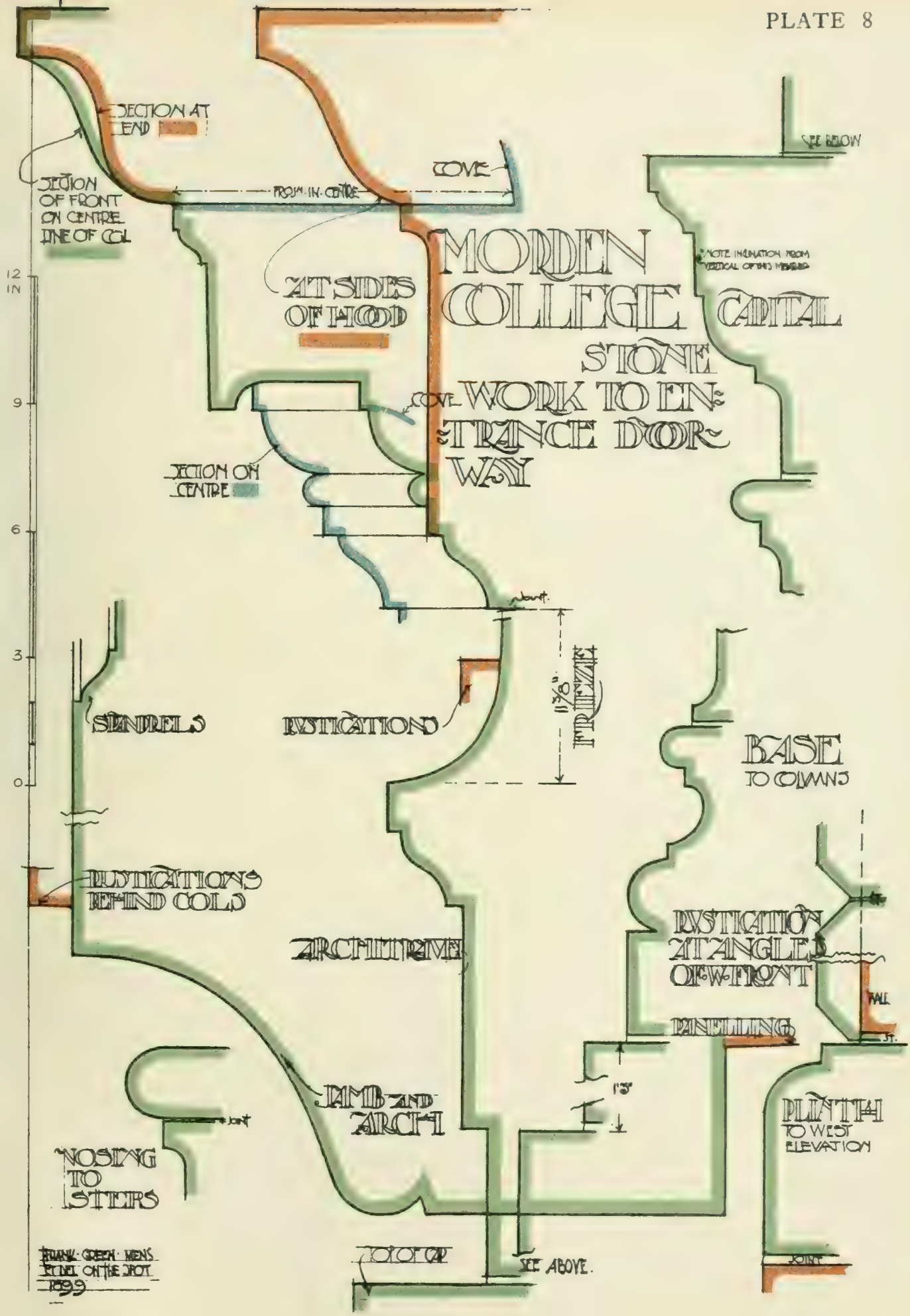

TILES
MODERN IRON GVTTER
WHERE PEDIMENTS OCCVR
HOLDFAST FOR GVTTER
NOTE
CARVED MODILLIONS OCCVR ONLY ON WEST FRONT & ROVND THE CORNER THEY BECOME SQVARE AS IN QVAD
SVCCESSIVE CATS OF PAINT RENDER IT IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE MORE OF THE CONSTRVCTION OF THE CORNICES THAN IS HERE SHEWN
4½" ON FACE
VPPER CORNICE IN QVAD
CORNICE TO WEST FRONT & AND HIGH PART OF WINGS
MORDEN COLLEGE BLACKHEATH
PLAN OF VNDERSIDE OF MODILLION
CENTRE LINE
CORNICES
0 3 6 9 12 INS.
FRANK GREEN DELS ET DEL ON THE SPOT 1899

PLATE 7


SECTION AT END
SECTION OF FRONT ON CENTRE LINE OF COL
PROJ.N IN CENTRE
COVE
SEE BELOW
NOTE INCLINATION FROM VERTICAL OF THIS MEMBER
MORDEN COLLEGE
CAPITAL
AT SIDES OF HOOD
STONE WORK TO ENTRANCE DOOR WAY
COVE
SECTION ON CENTRE
12 IN
9
6
3
0
SILLS
RUSTICATIONS
11 3/8" FRIEZE
BASE TO COLUMNS
RUSTICATIONS BEHIND COLS
ARCHITRAVE
RUSTICATION AT ANGLE OF W. FRONT
PANELLING
WALL
JAMB AND ARCH
NOSING TO STEPS
PLINTH TO WEST ELEVATION
SEE ABOVE.
JOINT

MORDEN COLLEGE BLACKHEATH

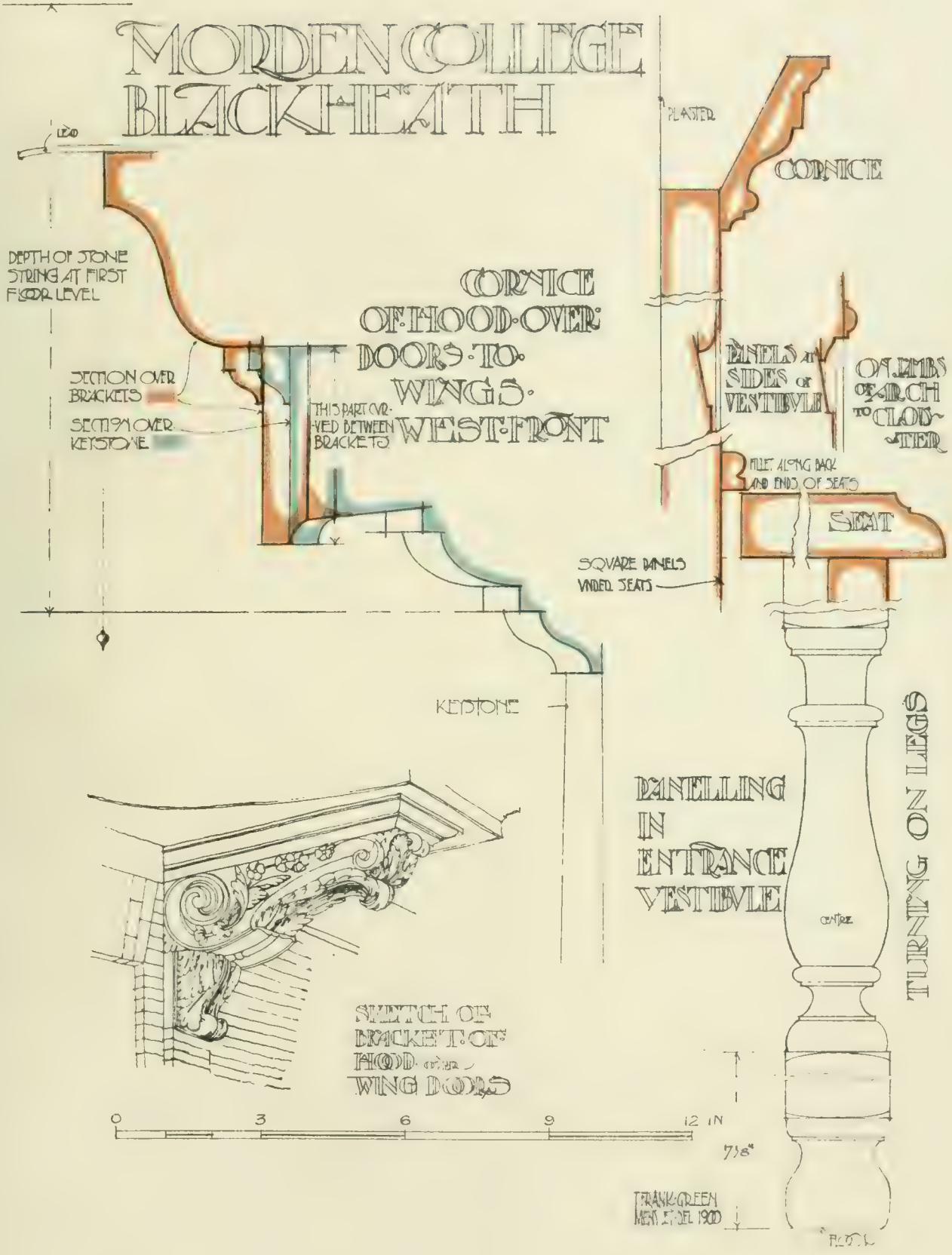

PLASTER
CORNICE
DEPTH OF STONE STRING AT FIRST FLOOR LEVEL
CORNICE OF HOOD OVER DOORS TO WINGS. WEST FRONT
SECTION OVER BRACKETS
SECTION OVER KEYSTONE
THIS PART CURVED BETWEEN BRACKETS
PANELS AT SIDES OF VESTIBULE
OF JAMBS OF ARCH TO CLOISTER
FILLET ALONG BACK AND ENDS OF SEATS
SEAT
SQUARE PANELS UNDER SEATS
KEYSTONE
PANELLING IN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE
TURNING ON LEGS
CENTRE
SKETCH OF BRACKET OF HOOD OVER WING DOORS
0 3 6 9 12 IN
7 1/8"
FRANK GREEN MEM. 1900

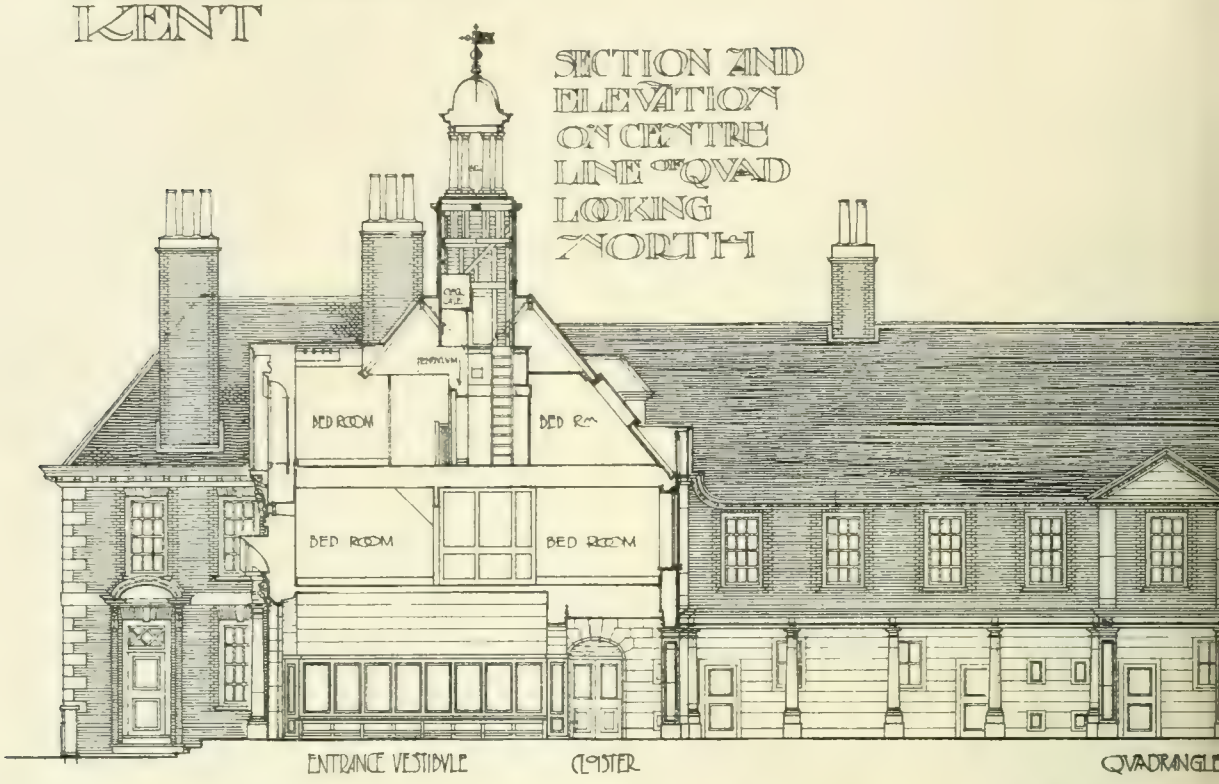
PLATE 10

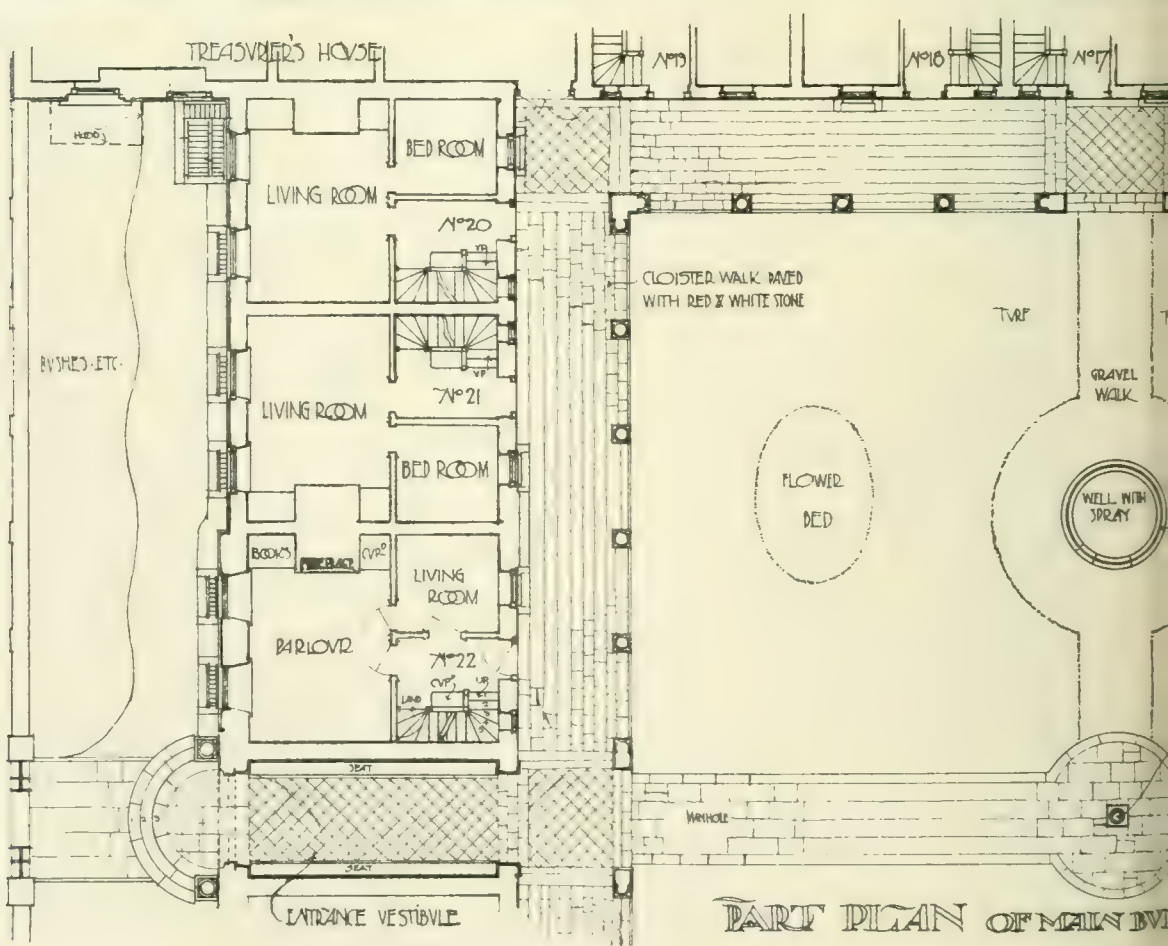
B

MORDEN COLLEGE BLACKHEATH KENT

10 5
SCALE OF FEET

SECTION AND ELEVATION ON CENTRE LINE OF QUAD LOKING NORTH



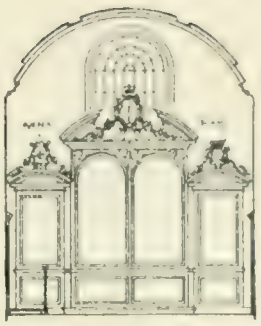


PART PLAN OF MAIN BVI

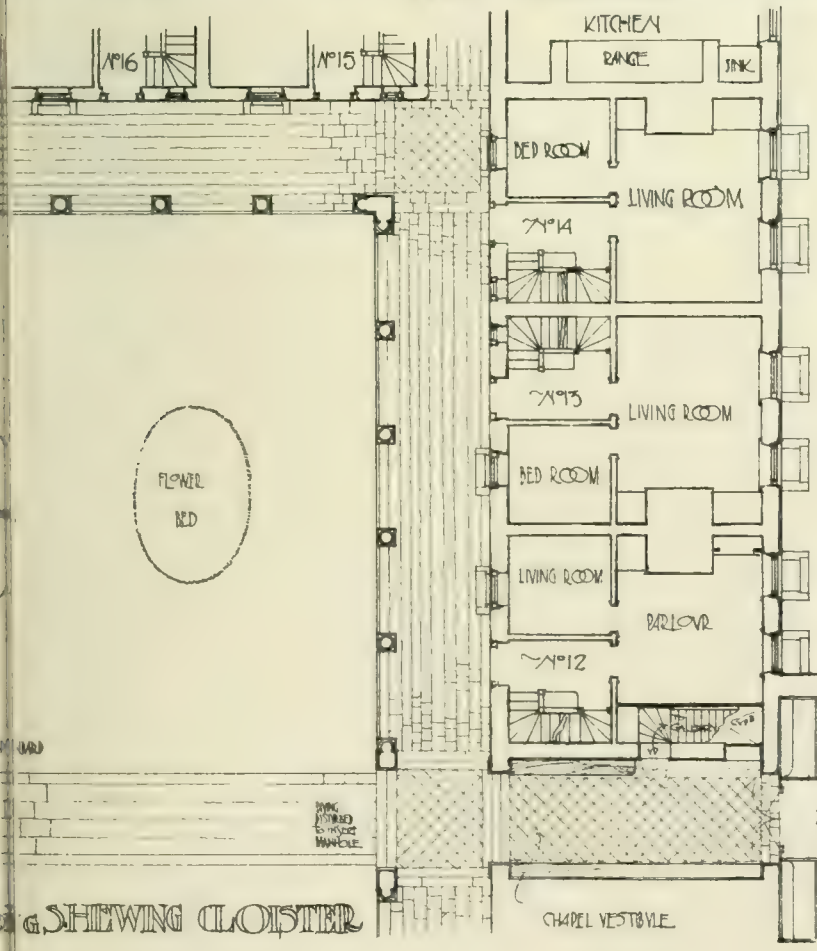
10 20 30 40 50

EAST END OF CHAPEL

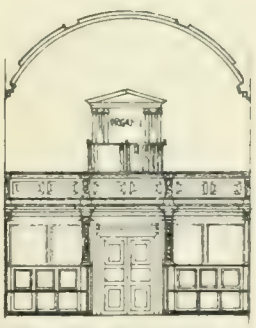
OMITTING TABLE AND ALTAR RAIL



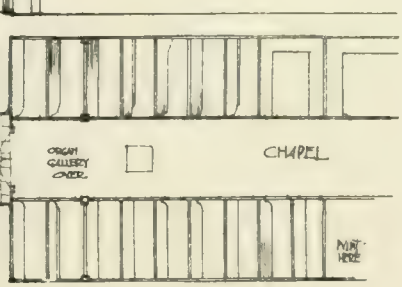
CLOISTER CHAPEL VESTIBULE CHAPEL



FFDANGREEN
MENS ET DEC 1900



WEST END OF CHAPEL SHEWING ORGAN GALLERY



SHEWING CLOISTER

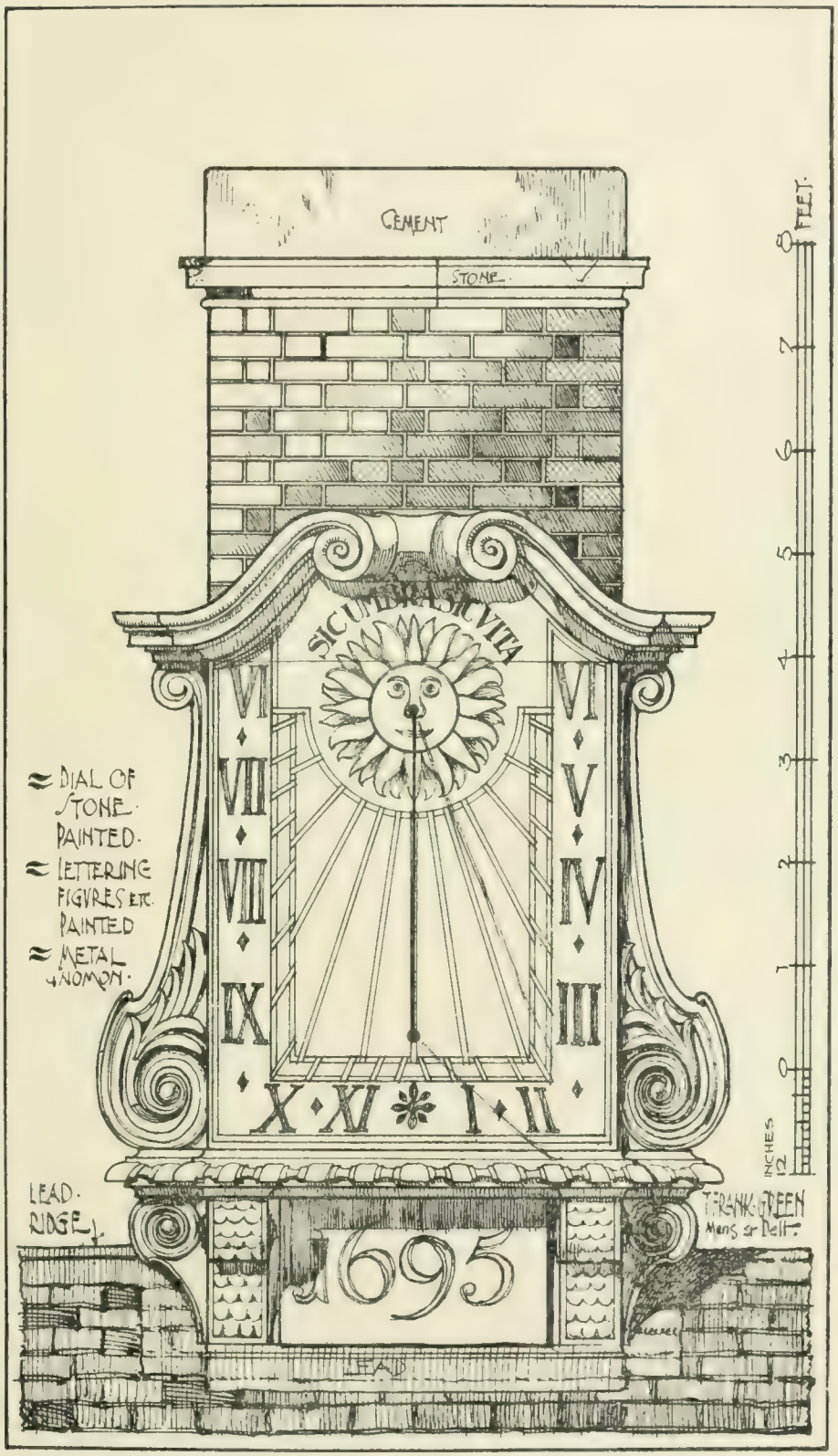
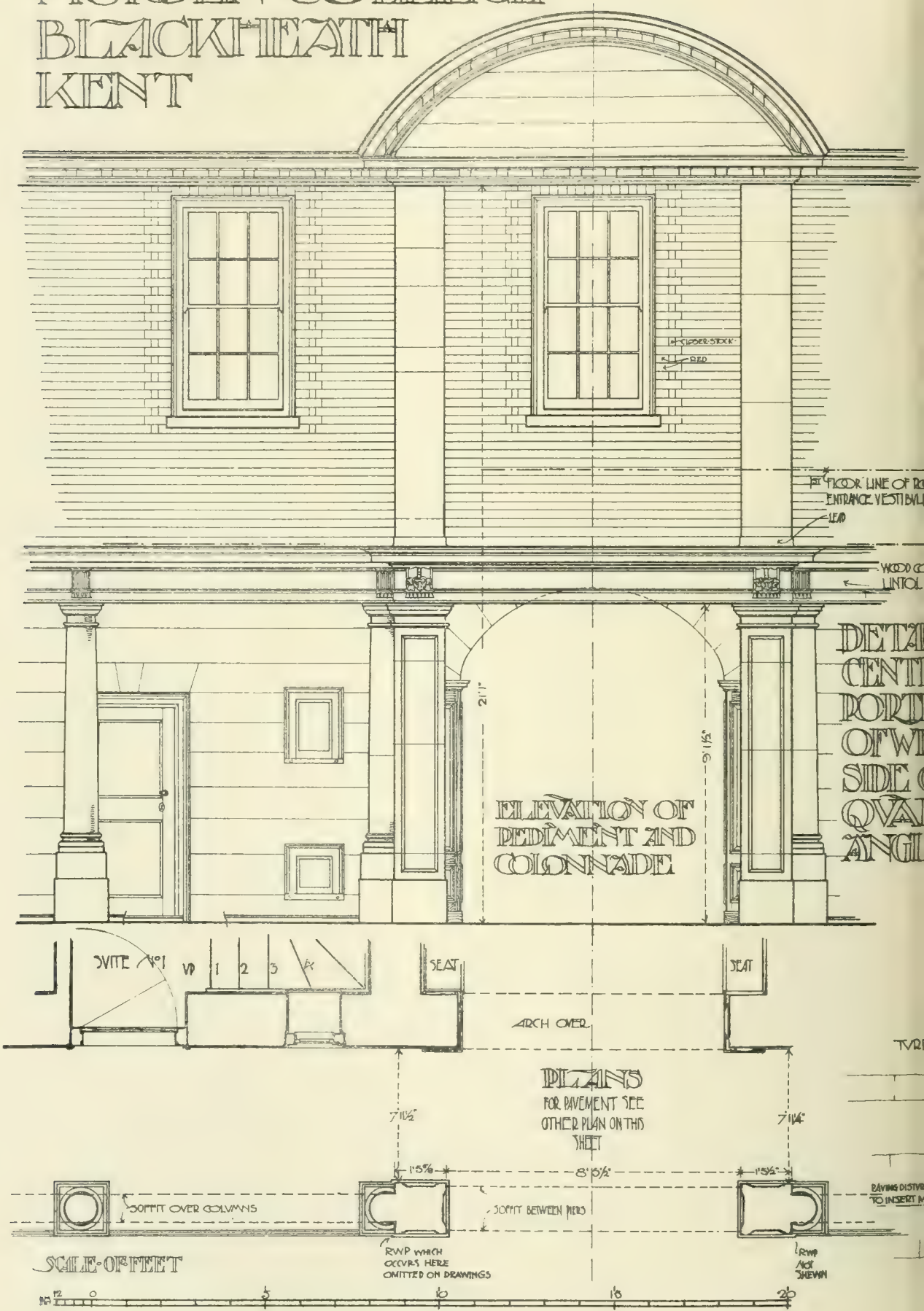
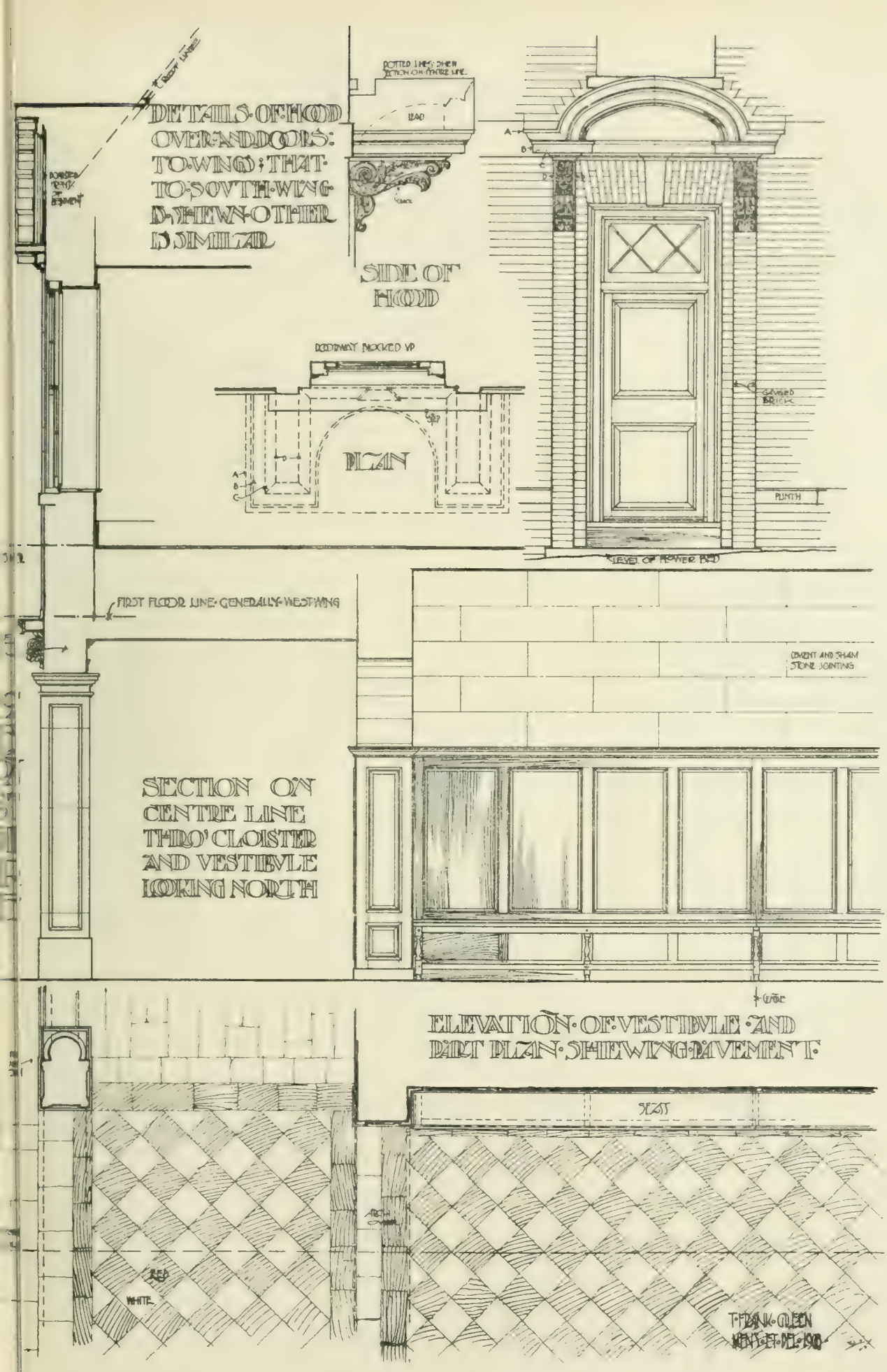

CEMENT
STONE
SIC UMBRA SIC VITA
VI VII VIII IX
VI V IV III
X XI I II
≈ DIAL OF STONE PAINTED
≈ LETTERING FIGURES ETC PAINTED
≈ METAL GNOMON
LEAD RIDGE
1695
LEAD
T. FRANK GREEN Mens et Delt
FEET
INCHES 12

PLATE 12

MORDEN COLLEGE
BLACKHEATH
KENT




DETAILS OF HOOD OVER ADDOORS: TO WING; THAT TO SOUTH WING SHEWN OTHER SIMILAR
SIDE OF HOOD
DOORWAY BLOCKED UP
PLAN
FIRST FLOOR LINE GENERALLY WESTWING
SECTION ON CENTRE LINE THRO' CLOISTER AND VESTIBULE LOOKING NORTH
CEMENT AND SHAM STONE JOINTING
PLINTH
LEVEL OF FLOWER BED
ELEVATION OF VESTIBULE AND PART PLAN SHEWING PAVEMENT
SEAT
RED
WHITE
FRANK GREEN
DEC 1910

MODDEN COLLEGE BLACKHEATH

DETAILS OF COLONNADE IN QVADRANGLE

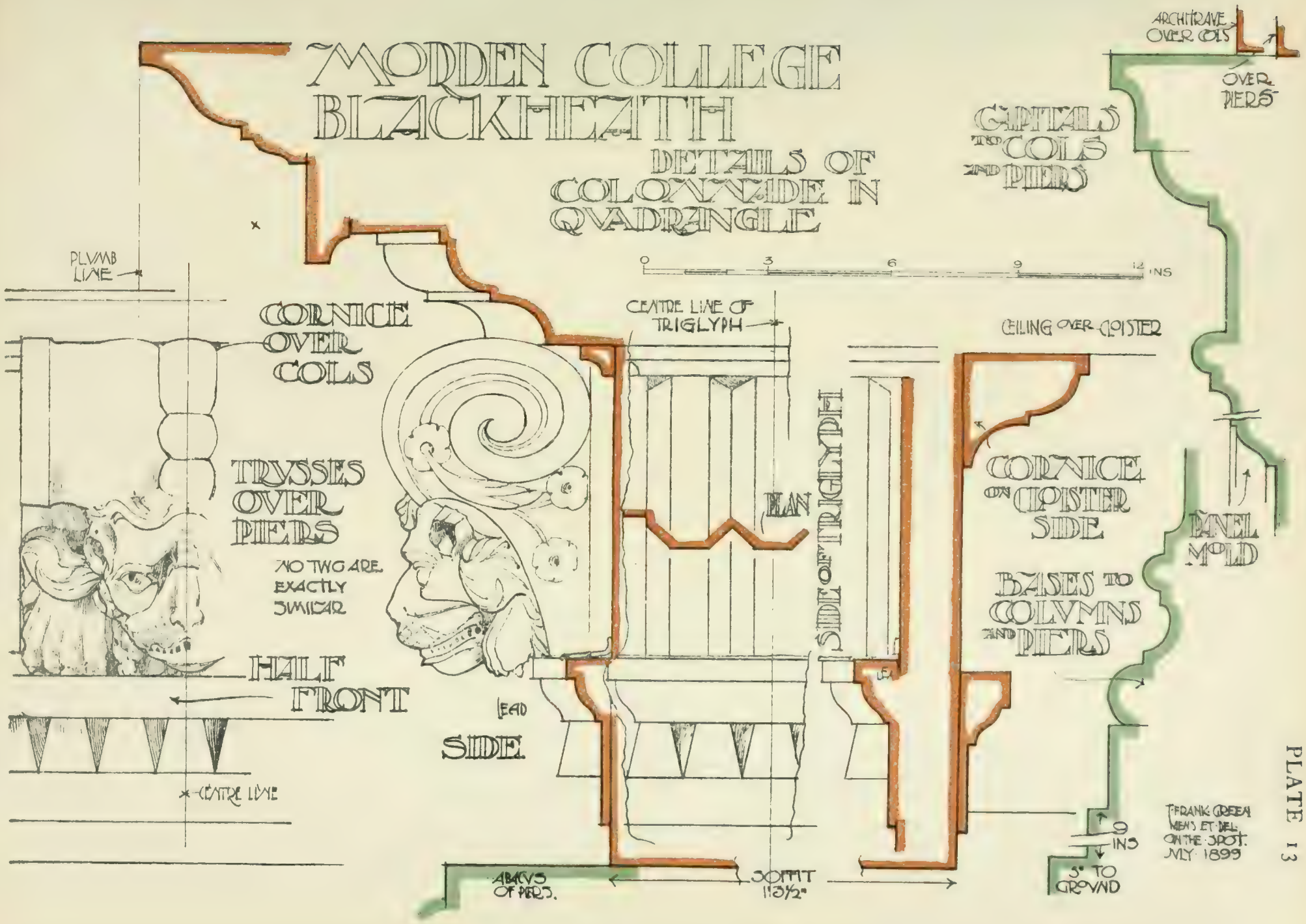
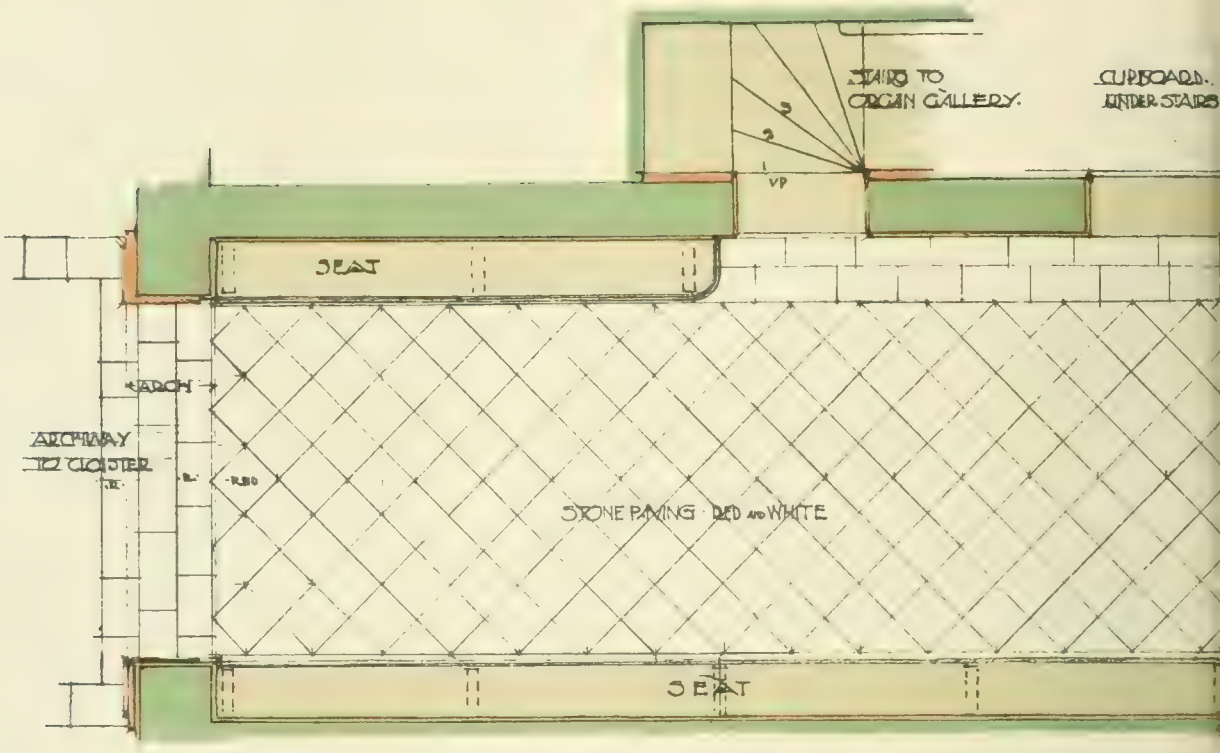


PLATE 13

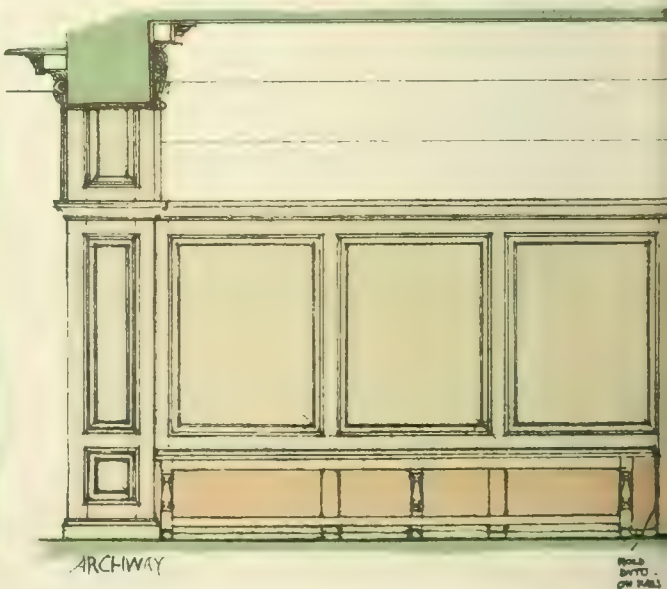


PLAN OF VESTIBULE

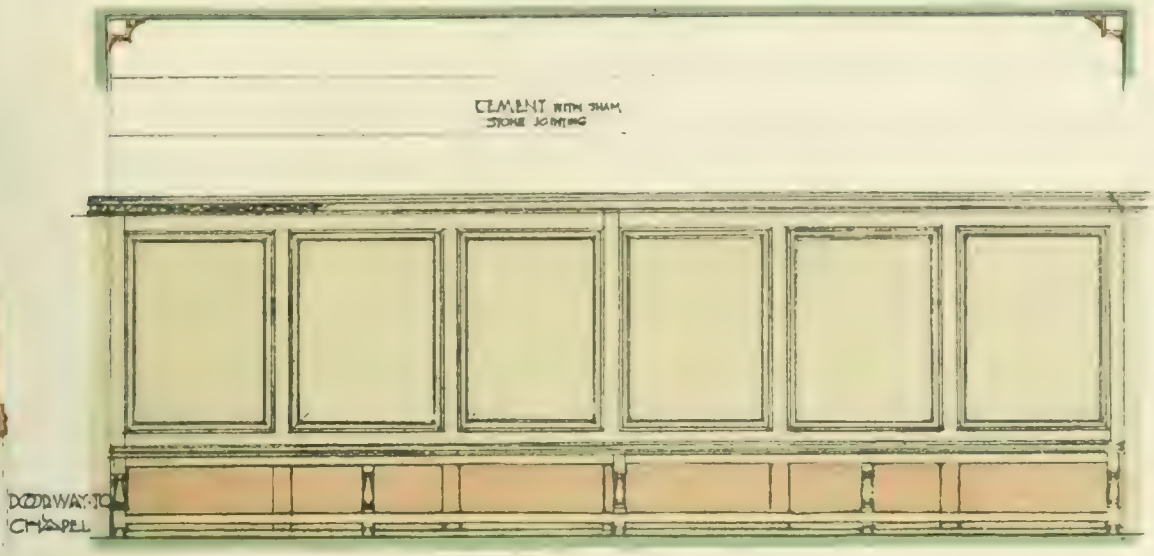
0 5 10 15 FEET

SCALE OF FEET.

ELEVATION OF VESTIBULE
SIDE OF ARCHWAY TO
CLOISTER



ELEVATION OF NORTH SIDE

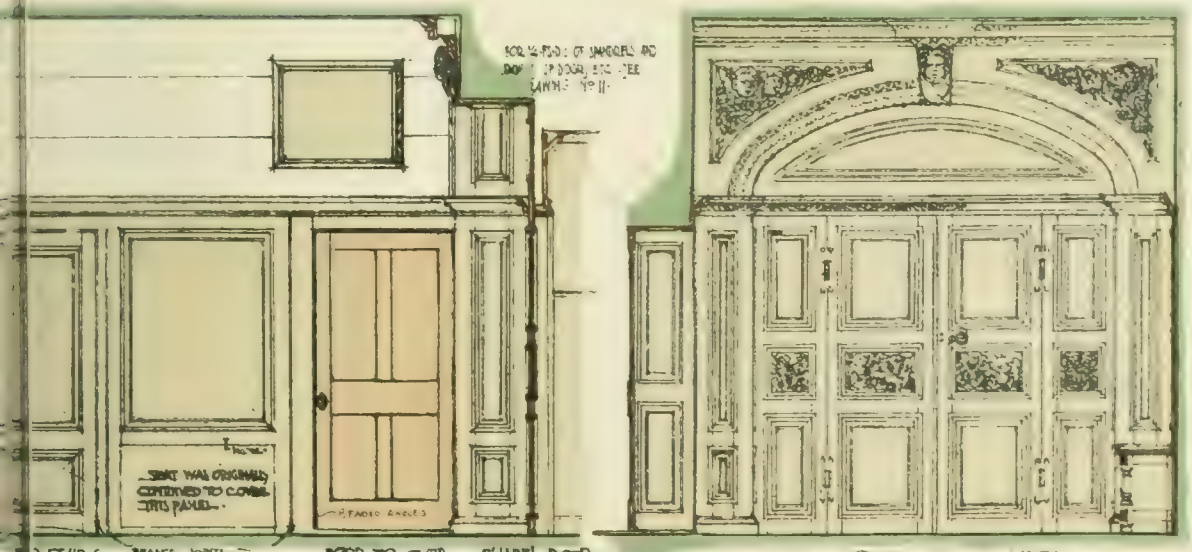


ELEVATION OF SOUTH SIDE

MORDEN COLLEGE BLACKHEATH

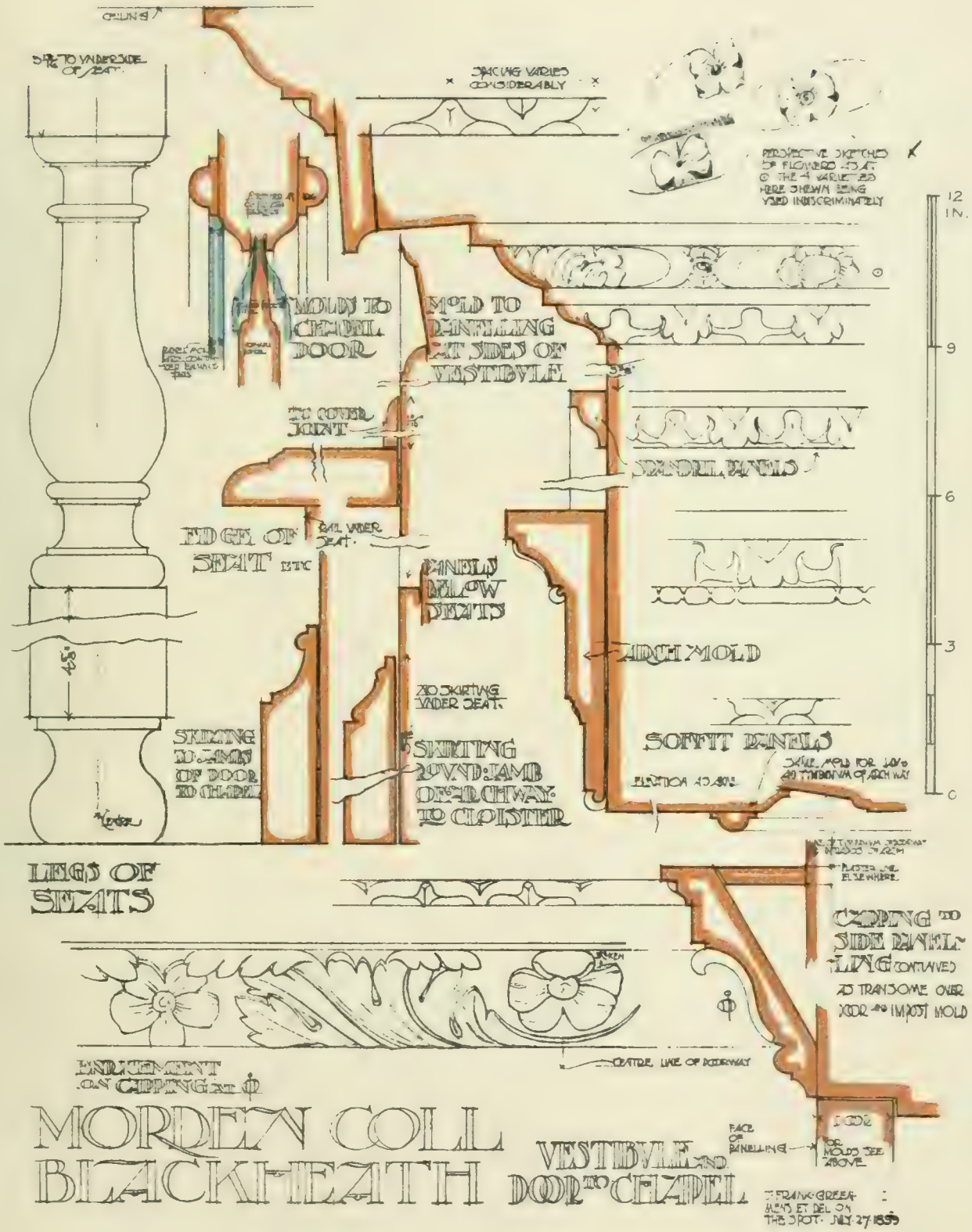
DETAIL OF THE VESTIBULE TO CHAPEL WITH DOORWAY TO SAME

ELEVATION OF ARCHWAY FROM CLOISTER

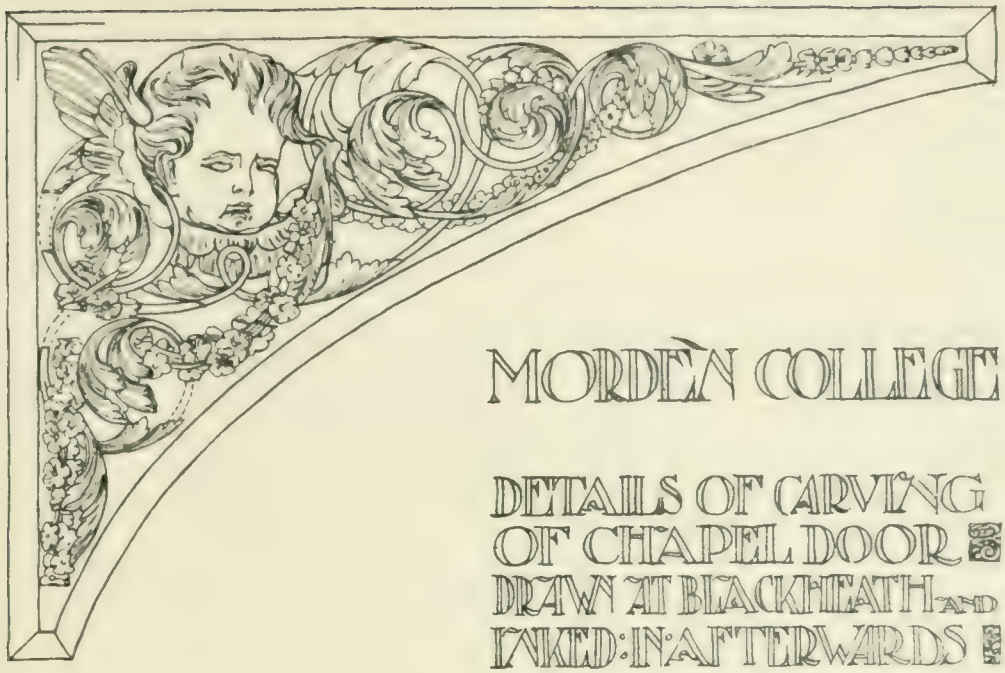


DOORWAY TO CHAPEL

T. FRANK GREEN
MEMS. ET DELT


CEILING
SPACING VARIES CONSIDERABLY
PERSPECTIVE SKETCHES OF FLOWERED MOLDS @ THE 4 VARIED HERE SHOWN BEING USED INDISCRIMINATELY
12 IN.
9
6
3
0
MOLD TO CHAPEL DOOR
MOLD TO PANELLING AT SIDES OF VESTIBULE
TO COVER JOINT
SPANDREL PANELS
EDGE OF SEAT ETC
PANELS BELOW SEATS
ARCH MOLD
SOFFIT PANELS
SKIRTING TO JAMB OF DOOR TO CHAPEL
SKIRTING ROUND JAMB OF DOORWAY TO CLOISTER
LEGS OF SEATS
CAPPING TO SIDE PANELLING CONTINUED AS TRANSOME OVER DOOR AND IMPOST MOLD
ENRICHMENT ON CAPPING
CENTRE LINE OF DOORWAY
FACE OF PANELLING
DOOR
FOR MOLDS SEE ABOVE
MORDEN COLL BLACKHEATH
VESTIBULE AND DOOR TO CHAPEL
FRANK GREEN DELT ET DEL ON THE SPOT JULY 27 1899

MORDEN COLL
BLACKHEATH
1'-2" DEEP
A CHERVB
KEYBLOCK
OVER DOOR
TO CHAPEL
Apl. 28 1900.

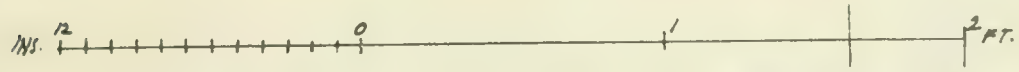


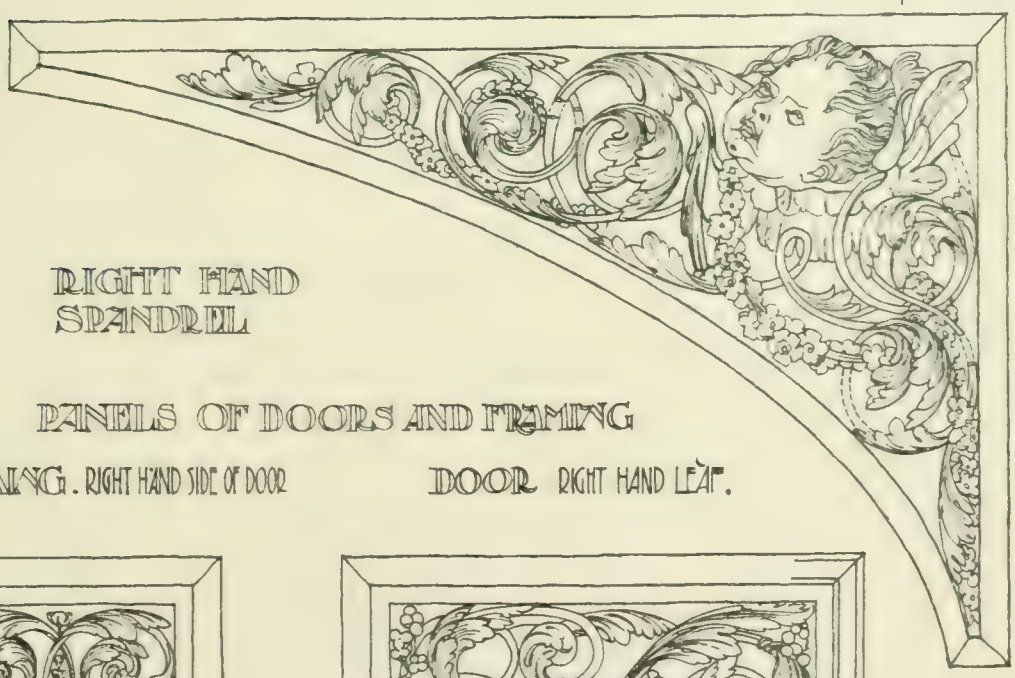
MORDEN COLLEGE

DETAILS OF CARVING OF CHAPEL DOOR DRAWN AT BLACKHEATH AND INKED IN AFTERWARDS

THE ARCH TO CLOISTER HAS CARVED SPANDRELS SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO THE TWO HERE DRAWN (BUT WITHOUT CHERUB HEADS) SO THEY HAVE NOT BEEN DETAILED

LEFT HAND SPANDREL



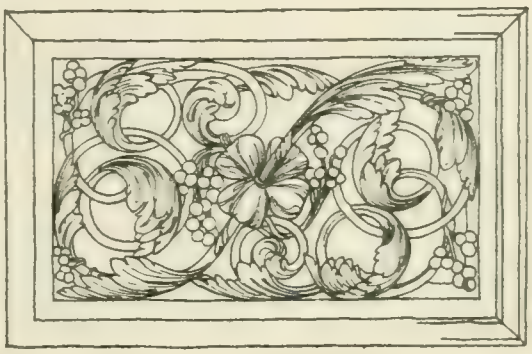


RIGHT HAND SPANDREL

PANELS OF DOORS AND FRAMING

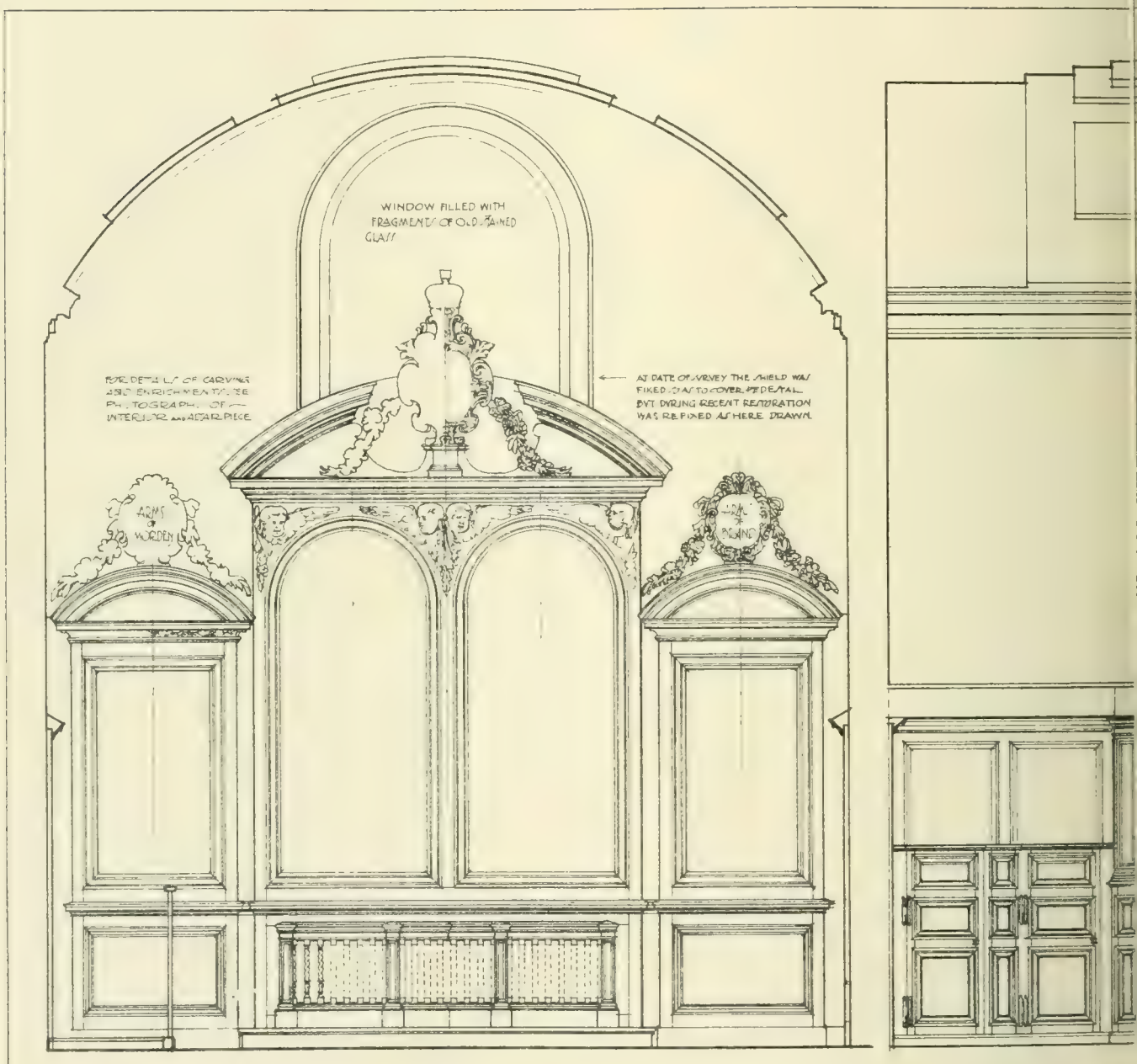
FRAMING. RIGHT HAND SIDE OF DOOR

DOOR RIGHT HAND LEAF.



THE OTHER PANELS ARE SIMILAR TO THESE

T. FRANK GREEN DELT.


WINDOW FILLED WITH FRAGMENTS OF OLD STAINED GLASS
FOR DETAILS OF CARVING AND ENRICHMENT SEE PHOTOGRAPHS OF INTERIOR AND ALTAR PIECE
AT DATE OF SURVEY THE SHIELD WAS FIXED FLAT TO COVER THE DETAIL BUT DURING RECENT RESTORATION WAS REFIXED AS HERE DRAWN
ARMS OF WORDEN
ARMS OF BOUND
SCALE 8 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 FT

ALTAR PIECE AND RAILS

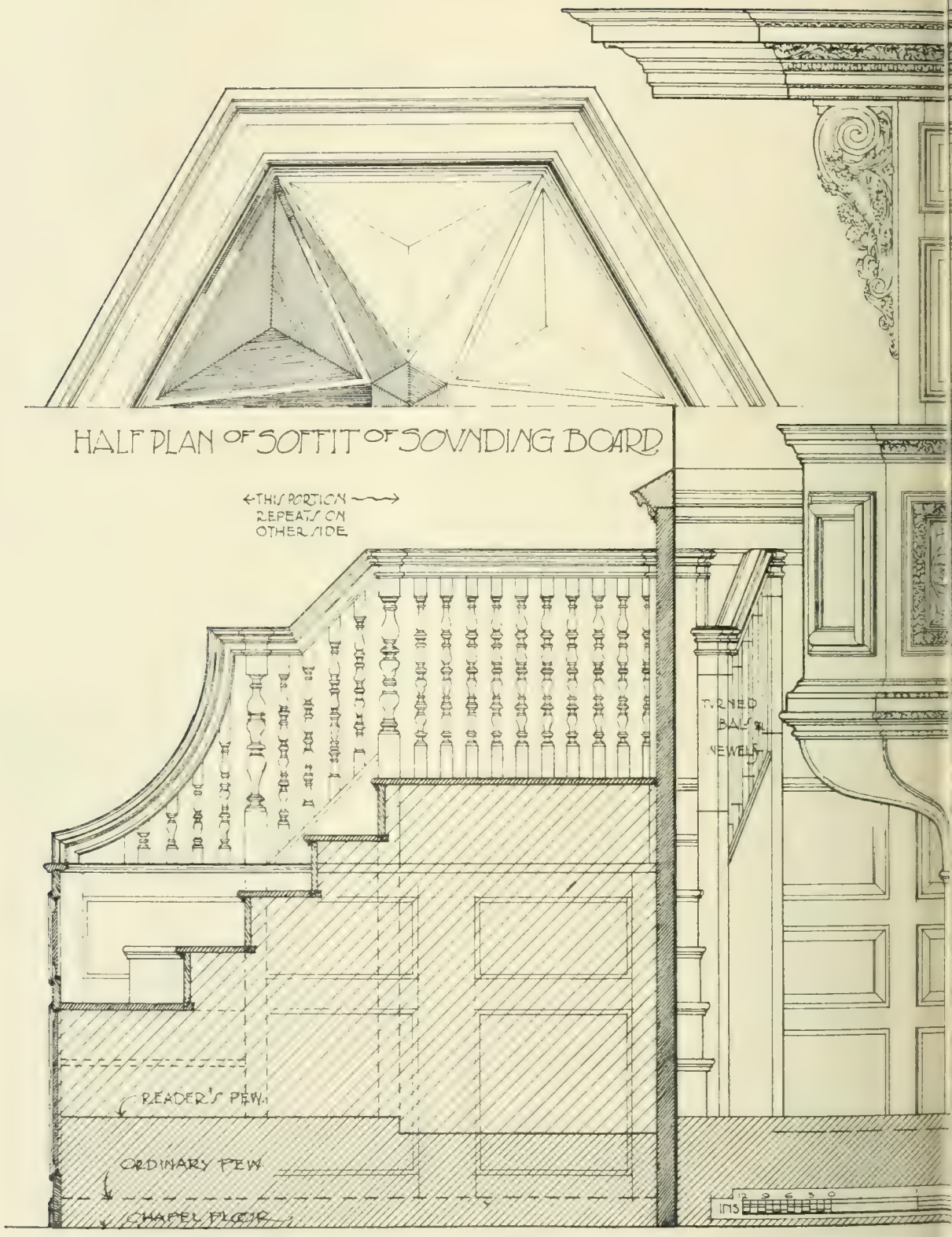
SECTION o

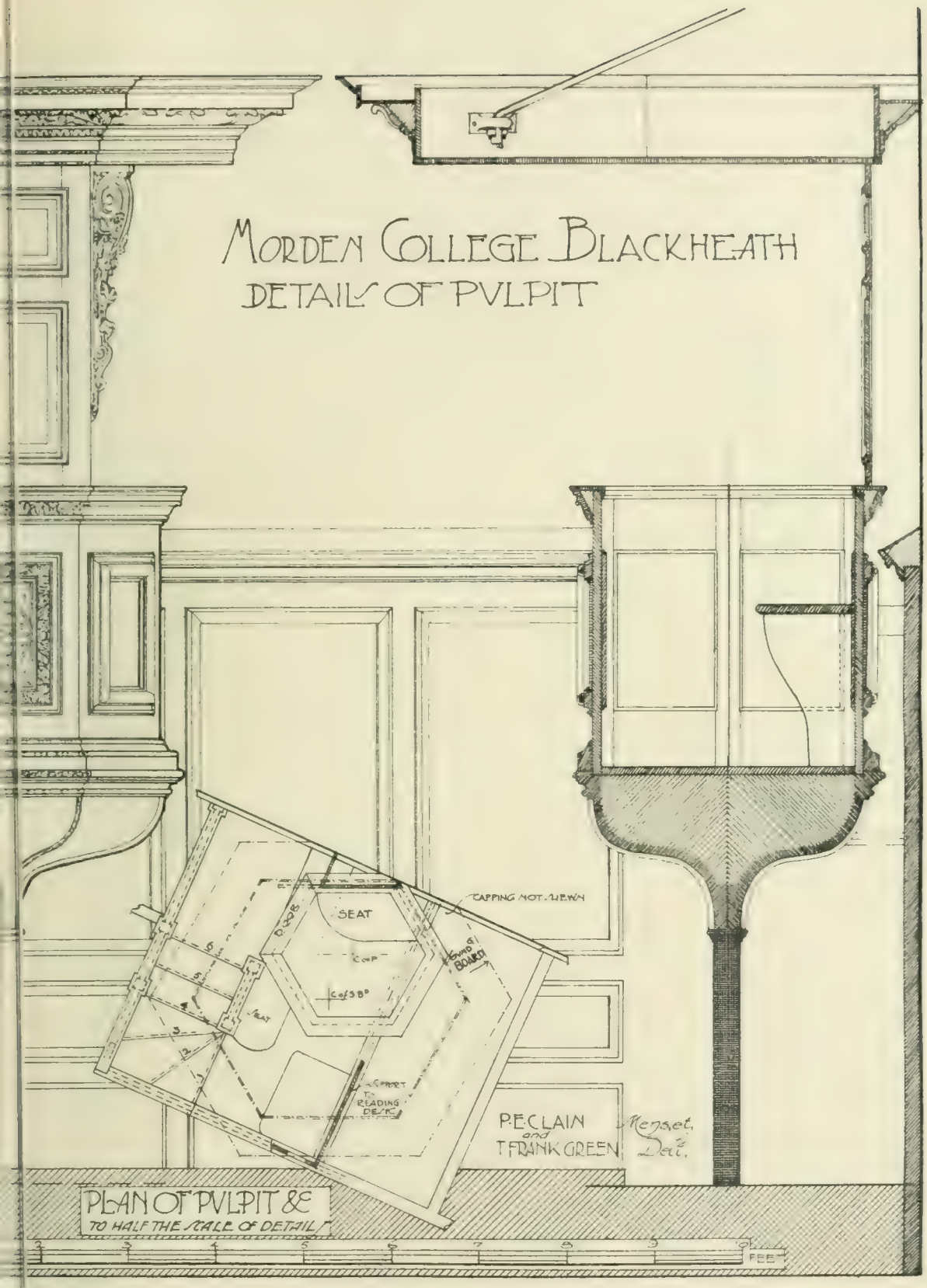
E CHAPEL.

MODERN ORGAN, AS
AT DATE OF SURVEY,
SINCE REMOVED
THE CENTRE BAY OF GALLERY
FRONT NOW PROJECTS BUT
AT DATE OF SURVEY WAS AS SHEWN

GALLERY

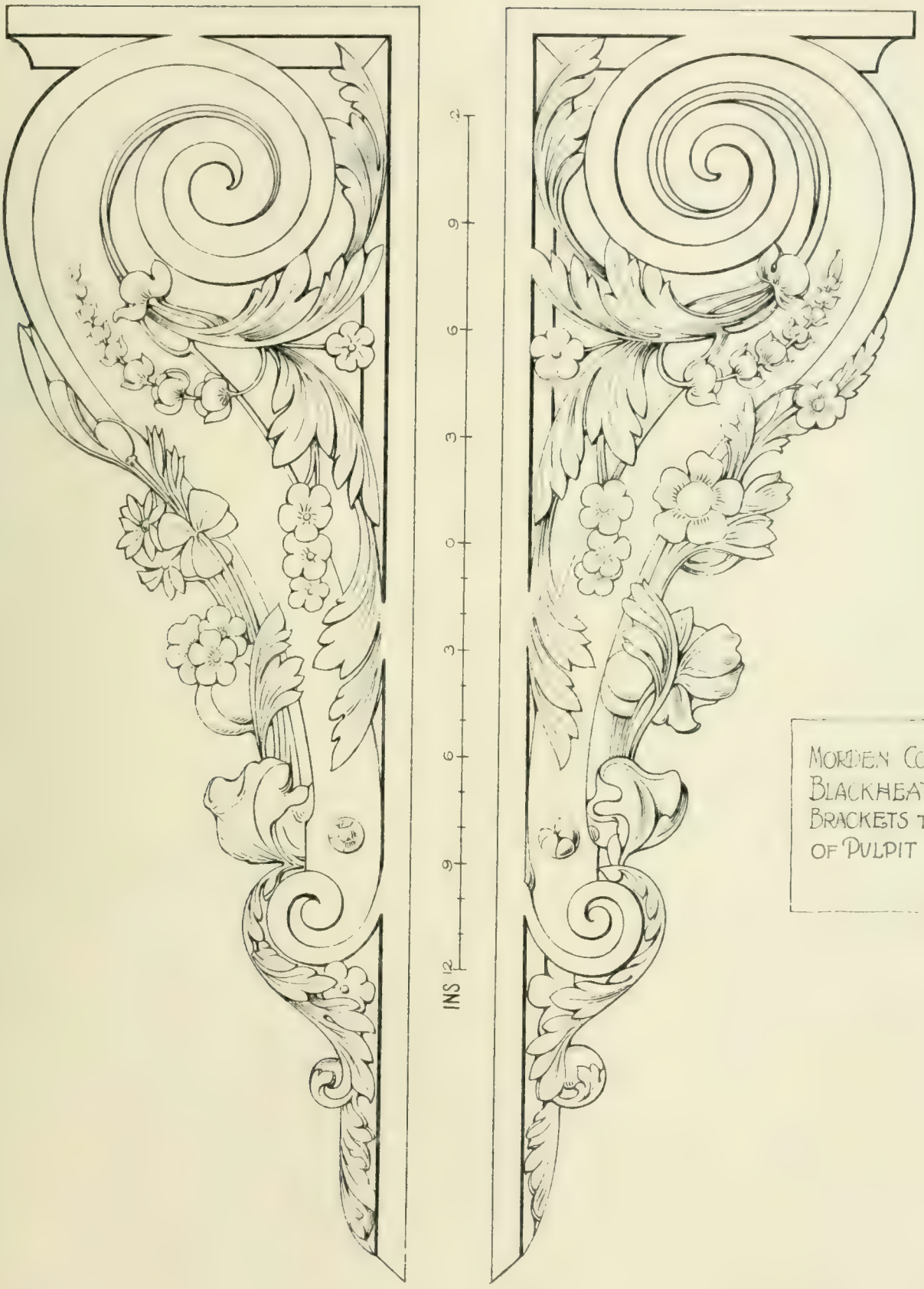
WESTERN GALLERY


HALF PLAN OF SOFFIT OF SOUNDING BOARD
←THIS PORTION
REPEATS ON
OTHER SIDE
TURNED
BALS &
NEWELS
READER'S PEW
ORDINARY PEW
CHAPEL FLOOR
INS
SECTION THRO' STAIRS SHEWING HANDRAIL
ELEVATION O



PULPIT

SECTION OF PULPIT



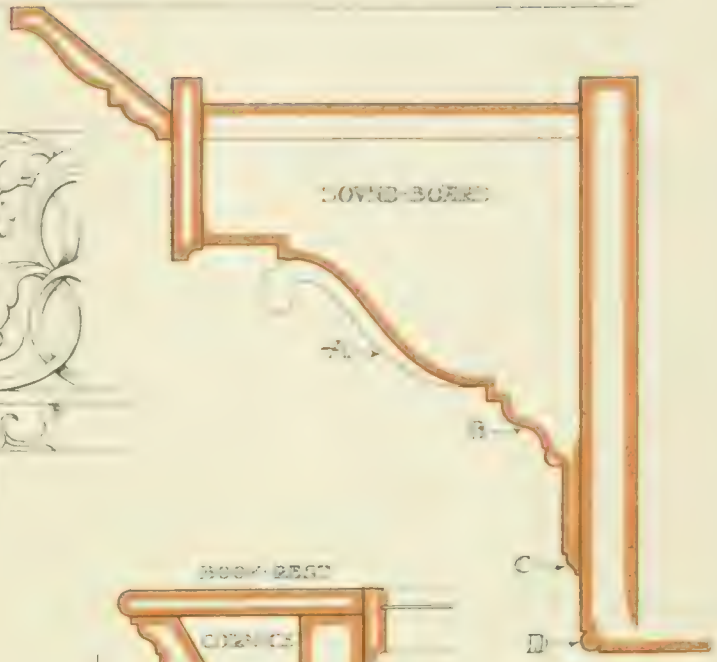
MORDEN COLLEGE
BLACKHEATH:
BRACKETS TO BACK
OF PULPIT :

MODERN COLLEGE
BIRMINGHAM

DETAILS
OF OUTLET

CARVING AT A
DIAGONAL ELEVATION

CARVING AT B



COVED BOARD

A

B

C

D

ROOM REST

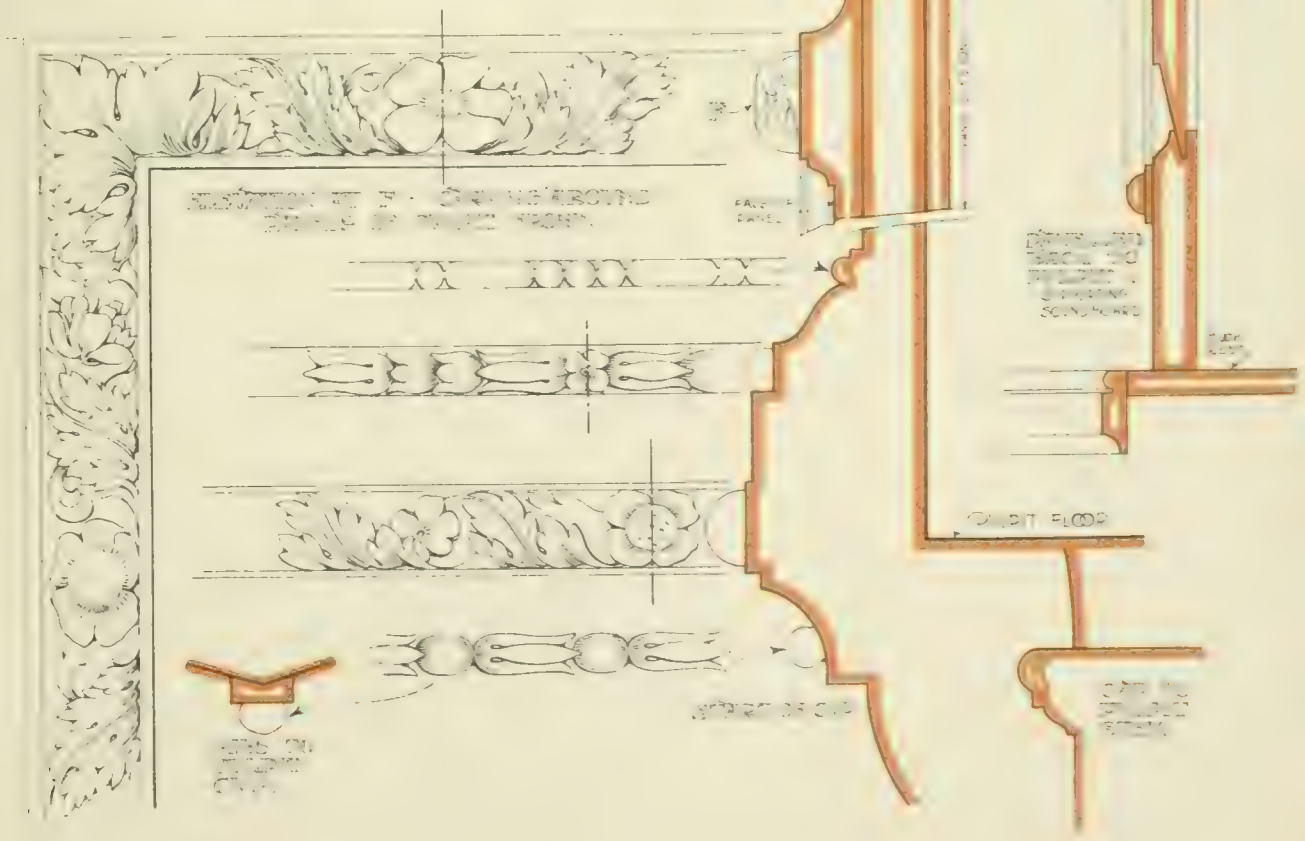
CORNICE

B

CARVING AT C

CARVING AT D

CARVING AT B, DIAGONAL ELEVATION



SECTION OF F SHOWING ABOVE
DETAILS IN POSITION

FACE
PANEL

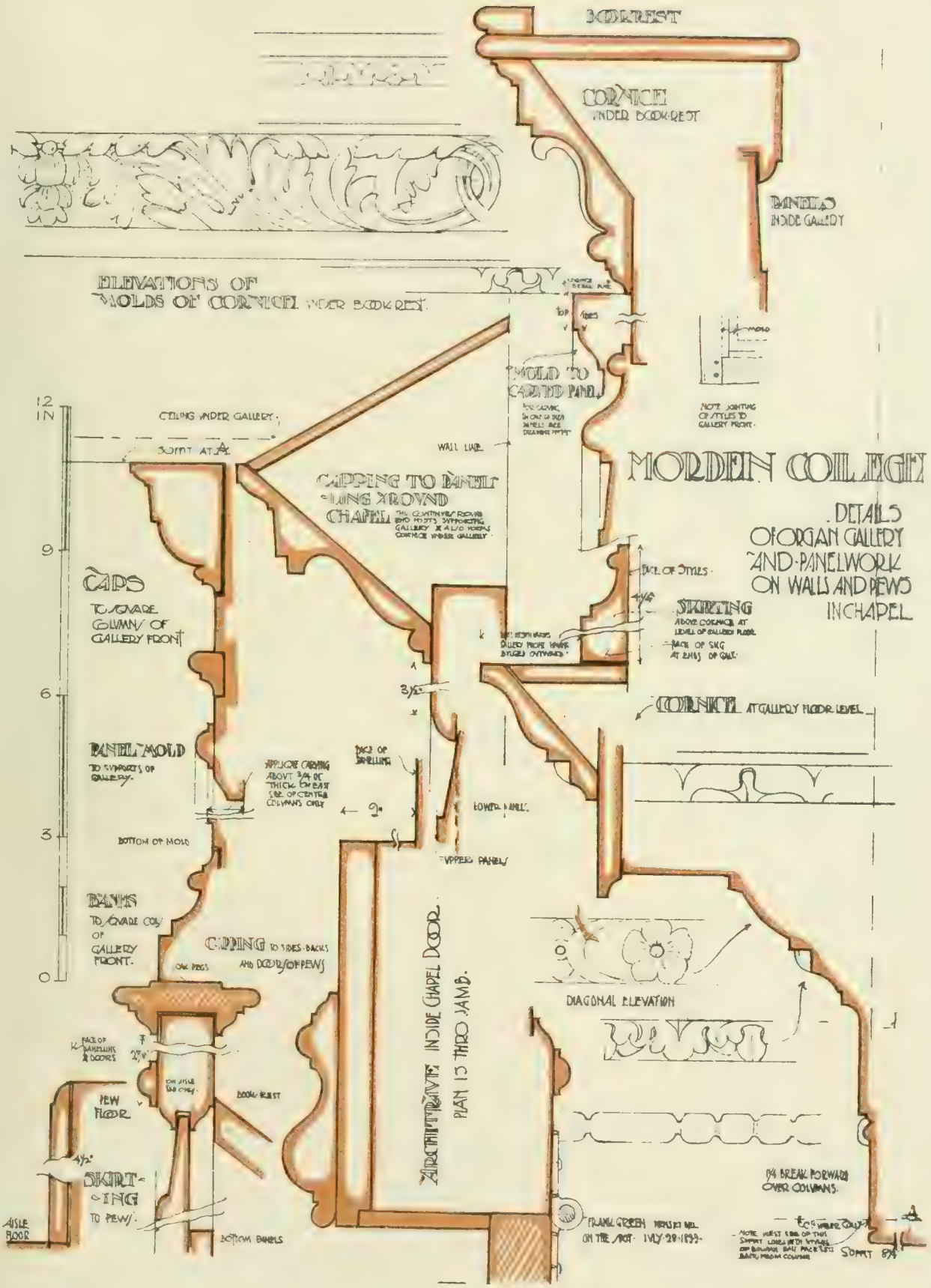
DETAILS
SHOWN
ON
BOARD

FACE
PANEL

OUTLET FLOOR

SECTION OF CUP

DETAILS
OF
OUTLET
CUP


BOOK REST
CORNICE UNDER BOOK-REST
PANELS INSIDE GALLERY
ELEVATIONS OF MOLDS OF CORNICE UNDER BOOK REST.
MOLD TO CAPPED PANEL
NOTE JOINTING OF STYLES TO GALLERY FRONT.
CEILING UNDER GALLERY
SUMMIT AT A
WALL LINE
CAPPING TO PANELS RUNS ROUND CHAPEL
MORDEN COLLEGE
DETAILS OF ORGAN GALLERY AND PANELWORK ON WALLS AND PEWS IN CHAPEL
CAPS TO SQUARE COLUMN OF GALLERY FRONT
FACE OF STYLES
SKIRTING ABOVE CORNICE AT LEVEL OF GALLERY FLOOR
FACE OF SKG AT ENDS OF GAL.
CORNICE AT GALLERY FLOOR LEVEL
PANEL MOLD TO SUPPORTS OF GALLERY.
APPLIQUE CARVING ABOVT 3/4 OF THICK ON EAST SIDE OF CENTER COLUMNS ONLY
FACE OF PANELLING
LOWER PANEL
UPPER PANELS
BOTTOM OF MOLD
BASES TO SQUARE COLS OF GALLERY FRONT.
CAPPING TO SIDES BACKS AND DOORS OF PEWS
OAK PEGS
DIAGONAL ELEVATION
FACE OF PANELLING & DOORS
PEW FLOOR
BOOK REST
SKIRTING TO PEWS
AISLE FLOOR
BOTTOM PANELS
ARCHITRAVE INSIDE CHAPEL DOOR. PLAN IS THRO JAMB.
FRANK GREEN DELT ON THE SPOT JULY 28-1933
1/4 BREAK FORWARD OVER COLUMNS.
NOTE WEST SIDE OF THIS SUPPORT LONG WITH WINGS OF BOWING BALC PACE LEFT BARE FROM COLUMN
SUMMIT 9/4

MORDEN COLLEGE
BLACKHEATH KENT

ONE OF THE CARVED PANELS OF ORGAN GALLERY AT WEST END OF CHAPEL HALF FULL SIZE

T FRANK GREEN DELT.

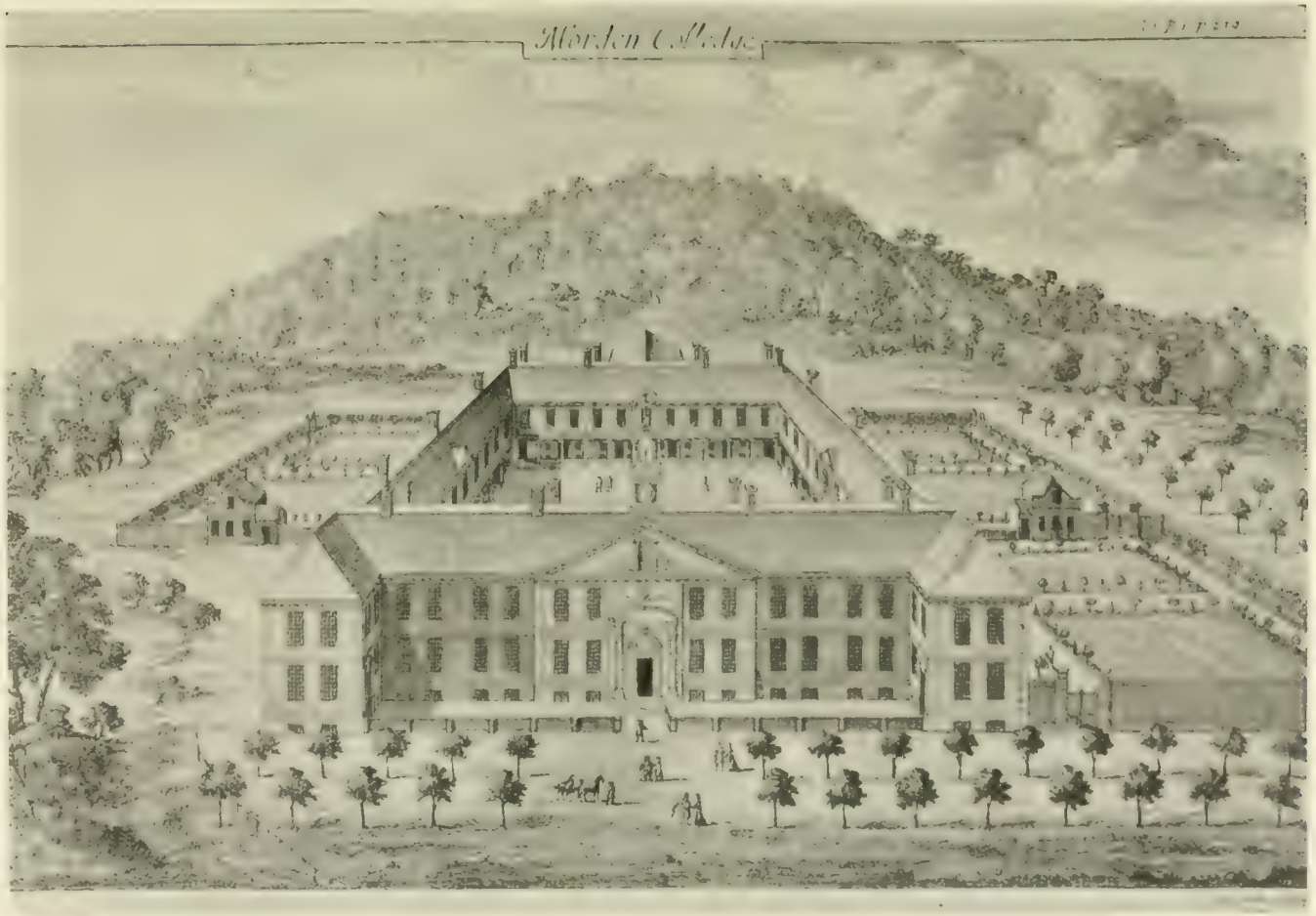
SIR JOHN MORDEN

LADY MORDEN

The West Prospect of MORDEN COLLEDGE Black Heath.
Engraved for the Universal Magazine for J. Hinton at the Kings Arms in St Pauls Church Yard. LONDON.

ENGRAVING OF FRONT

PLATE 26



ENGRAVING BY KYP

PLATE 27

ENTRANCE FRONT

ENTRANCE FRONT FROM SOUTH-WEST

ENTRANCE FRONT (CENTRE)

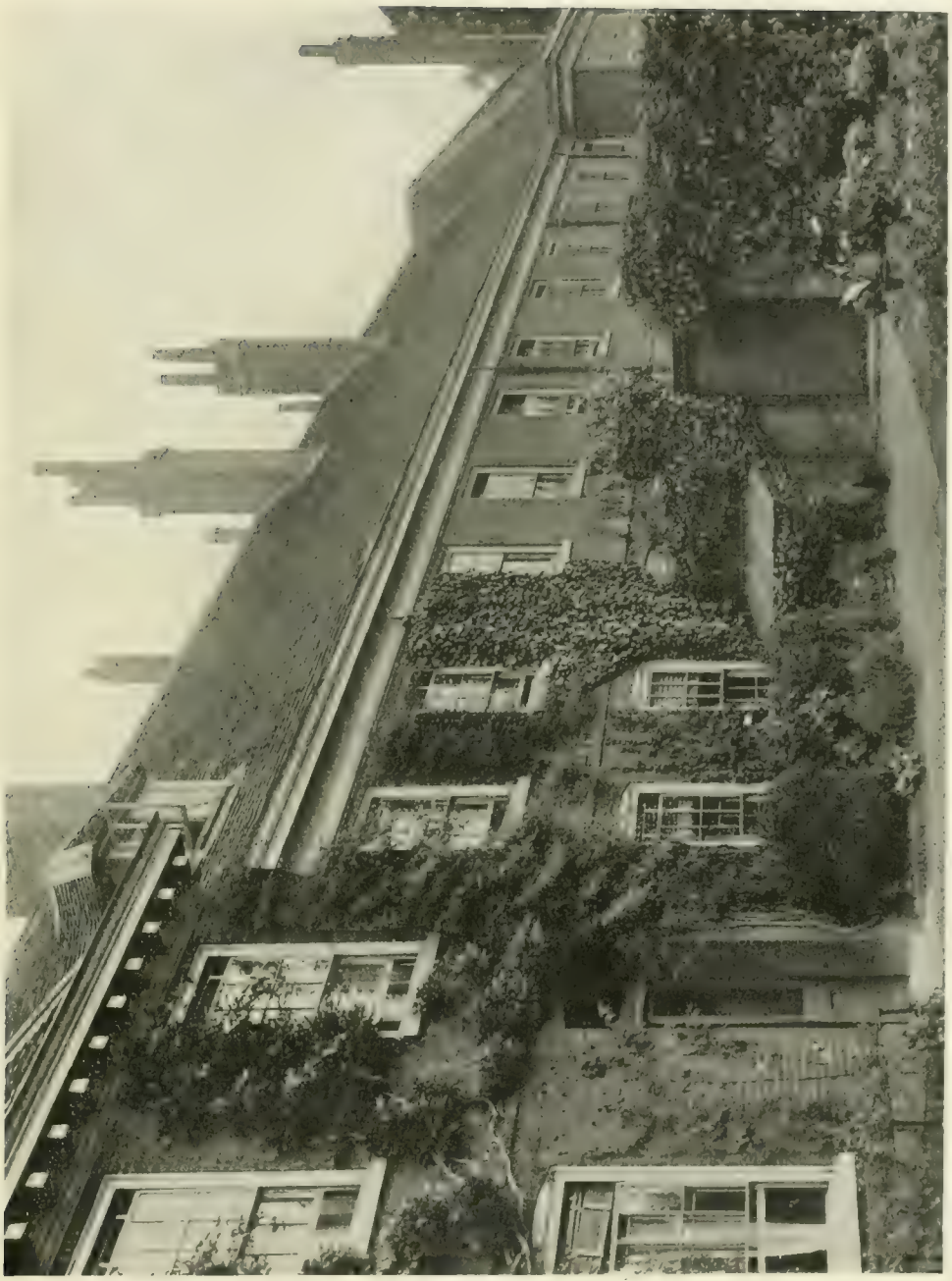
STATUES OF SIR JOHN AND LADY MORDEN

SHIELD OF ARMS OVER
ENTRANCE

ENTRANCE DOOR, NORTH WING

ENTRANCE DOOR, SOUTH WING

HOOD OF ENTRANCE DOOR, SOUTH WING



SOUTH FRONT

(*a*) PART OF EAST FRONT, WITH CHAPEL

(*b*) QUADRANGLE. EAST SIDE

QUADRANGLE. WEST WALK

QUADRANGLE. WEST SIDE

(*a*) SUNDIAL

(*b*) LAMP STAND

(*a*) ARCH TO CHAPEL VESTIBULE

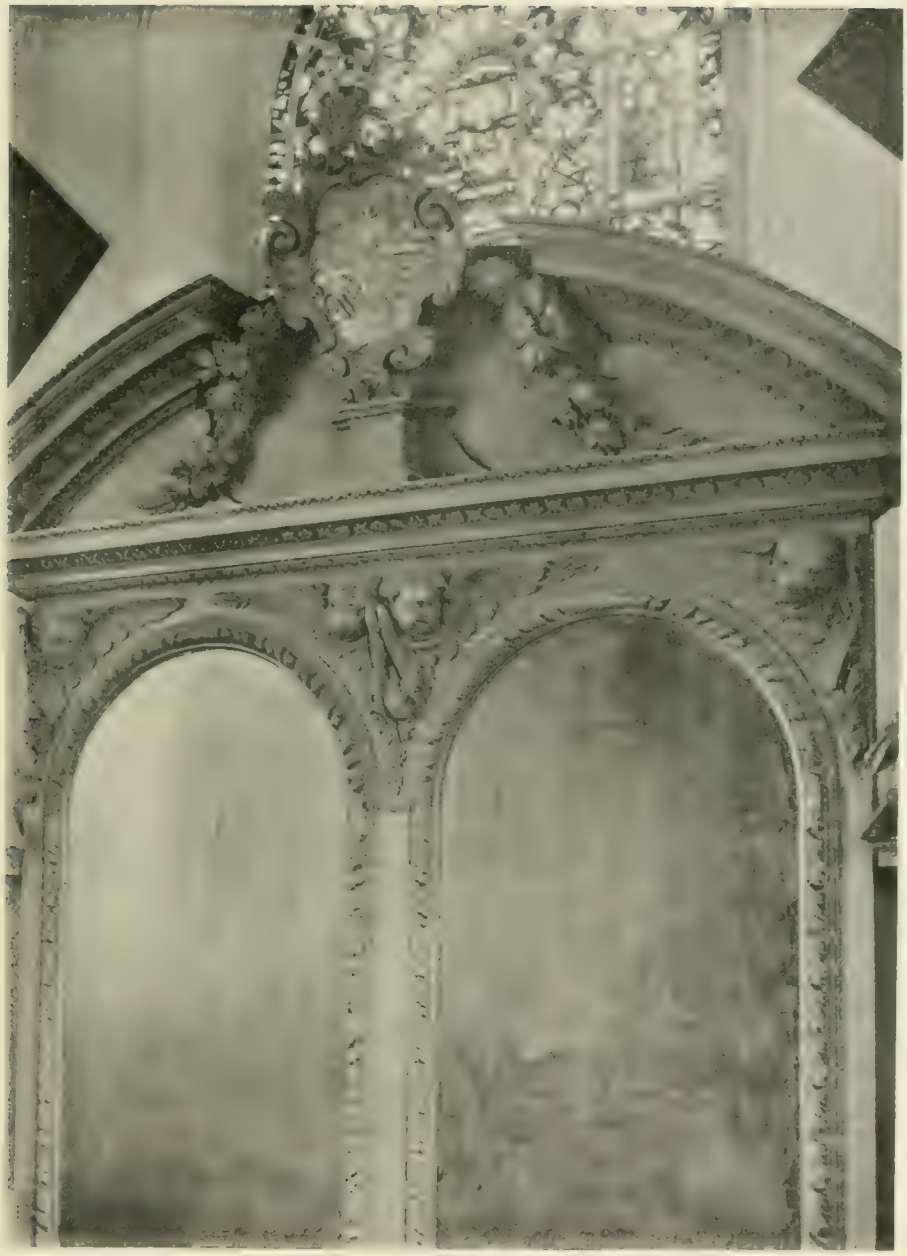
(*b*) DETAIL OF SAME

DOORS TO CHAPEL

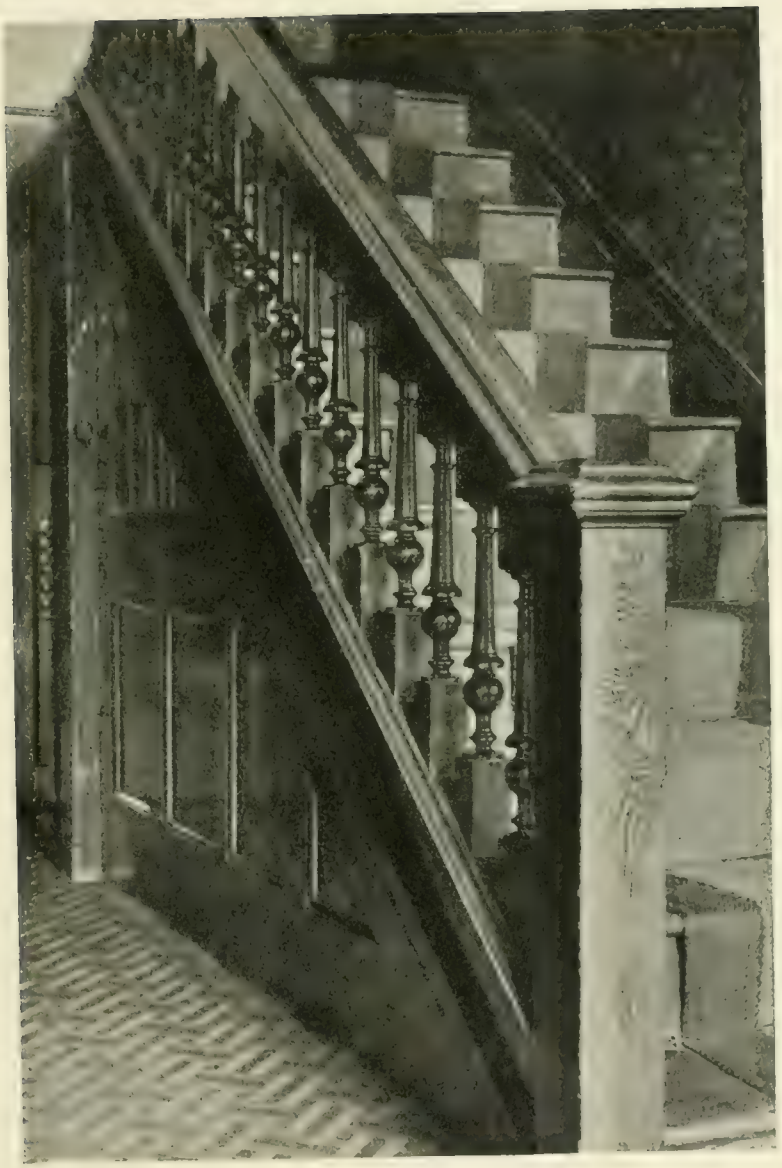
DETAIL OF CHAPEL DOORS

CHAPEL, INTERIOR

DETAIL OF REREDOS



ANOTHER DETAIL OF REREDOS



CHAPLAIN'S STAIR

(*a*) ALCOVE, CHAPLAIN'S GARDEN

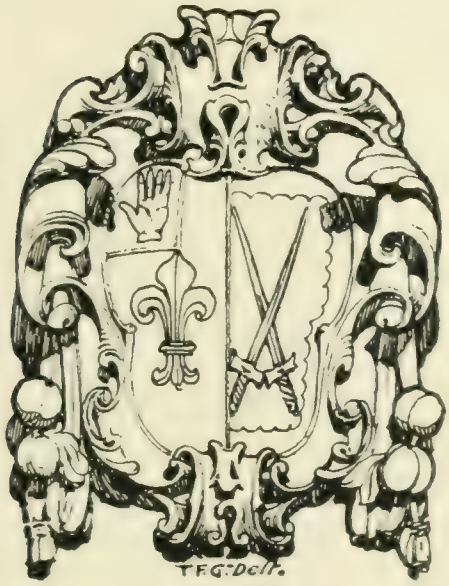
(*b*) FIRE ENGINE

PLATE 48

(*a*) VIEW IN GRAVEYARD

(*b*) ANOTHER VIEW IN GRAVEYARD

HERE ENDS THE TENTH MONOGRAPH OF THE LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE ON MORDEN COLLEGE, BLACKHEATH, WHICH WAS WRITTEN BY MR. T. FRANK GREEN, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., IN 1916, AND PRINTED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY MESSRS. EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LIMITED, EAST HARDING STREET, E.C. MDCCCCXVI.



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